

THE
ELEMENTS
OF THE
LATIN LANGUAGE;

OR,
An INTRODUCTION
TO
LATIN GRAMMAR.

THE FIFTH EDITION.

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INTRODUCTION

TO

LATIN GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the Art of writing and of speaking with propriety.

The Subject of Grammar is Sentences. Sentences consist of Words; Words of Syllables; and Syllables of Letters.

There are twenty-four Letters in Latin:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.

Of these six are Vowels: *a, e, i, o, u, y.*

The rest are Consonants.

A Vowel can sound alone. A Consonant cannot sound without a Vowel.

B

Of

Of the Consonants four are called liquids: *l, m, n, r*; three double: *j, x, z*; the rest are mutes.

C before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *f*; before *a, o* and *u*, like *k*.

G before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *j*¹; before *a, o* and *u*, as in the word *gone*.

A Syllable consists of one or more letters forming one sound.

A Diphthong consists of two vowels forming one syllable.

There are eight diphthongs: *æ, ai, au, ei, eu, æ, oi, ui*.

A Word is made of one or more Syllables.

There are eight kinds of words, called Parts of Speech: Noun Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

NOUN OR SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive is the name of a thing.

A Substantive is either proper or common. Thus *Thomas* is my proper name; but *homo*, a man, is a name common to all men.

¹ Except some Hebrew words, as *Gethsemane*, *Gideon*; some Greek, as *Gyges*, *gymnasium*, *gypsum*; and some Latin, as *giber*, *gibrous*, &c.

Gender is the distinction of sex.

There are two Genders: the Masculine and the Feminine. Some Substantives are neither, and therefore are called Neuter; some are either, or both, and therefore are called Common.¹

There are two Numbers: the Singular and the Plural.

The Singular speaks of one; the Plural of more than one.

A Case is the different termination, or ending, of a Noun.

There are six cases: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, the Ablative.

The Nominative comes before the Verb.

The Genitive has the sign *of*.

The Dative *to* or *for*.

The Accusative comes after the Verb.

The Vocative calls or addresses.

The Ablative has the signs, *by*, *from*, *in*, *than*, *with*.

DECLENSIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Declension is the change of a noun in its cases and numbers.

¹ Those, which express both sexes by one termination and one gender, are sometimes called Epicene: thus *passer*, *mus*, masculine, *aquila*, *vulpe*, feminine, signify both sexes.

There are five declensions, distinguished by the ending of the Genitive case.

The first declension makes the Genitive in *æ*, the second in *i*, the third in *is*, the fourth in *ius*, the fifth in *ei*.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Musa,	<i>a Muse.</i>	N. Mus-æ,	<i>Muses.</i>
G. Mus-æ, ¹	<i>of a Muse.</i>	G. Mus-ārum, ²	<i>of Muses.</i>
D. Mus-æ,	<i>to a Muse.</i>	D. Mus-is, ³	<i>to Muses.</i>
A. Mus-am,	<i>a Muse.</i>	A. Mus-as,	<i>Muses.</i>
V. Mus-a,	<i>Muse.</i>	V. Mus-æ,	<i>Muses.</i>
A. Mus-â,	<i>by a Muse.</i>	A. Mus-is,	<i>by Muses.</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Liber,	<i>a book.</i>	N. Libr-i,	<i>books.</i>
G. Libr-i,	<i>of a book.</i>	G. Libr-ōrum,	<i>of books.</i>
D. Libr-o,	<i>to a book.</i>	D. Libr-is,	<i>to books.</i>
A. Libr-um,	<i>a book.</i>	A. Libr-os,	<i>books.</i>
V. Liber,	<i>book.</i>	V. Libr-i,	<i>books.</i>
A. Libr-o,	<i>by a book.</i>	A. Libr-is,	<i>by books.</i>

¹ In ancient writers the genitive sometimes ends in *ai* & *as*; thus *aurai* & *auras* for *auræ*.

² *Arum* is often contracted into *um*, as *terrigenum* for *terrigena um*.

³ *Dea, equa, filia, liberta, mula, nata*, make the dative and ablative plural in *abus*, to be distinguished from the same cases of *Deus, equus*, &c.

[5]
THIRD DECLENSION.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Honor,	<i>an honor.</i>	N. Honor-es,	<i>honors.</i>
G. Honor-is,	<i>of an honor.</i>	G. Honor-um, ⁴	<i>of honors.</i>
D. Honor-i, ¹	<i>to an honor.</i>	D. Honor-ibus, ⁵	<i>to honors.</i>
A. Honorem, ²	<i>an honor.</i>	A. Honor-es, ⁶	<i>honors.</i>
V. Honor,	<i>honor.</i>	V. Honor-es,	<i>honors.</i>
A. Honore, ³	<i>by an honor.</i>	A. Honor-ibus,	<i>by honors.</i>

¹ The dative anciently ended in *e*.

² Many proper names of men and women, and all proper names of places, in *is*, make the accusative in *im*; with *amussis*, *buris*, *cucumis*, *fitis*, *ravis*, *tussis*, *vis*.

Aqualis, *clavis*, *cutis*, *febris*, *lens*, *navis*, *pelvis*, *puppis*, *restis*, *securis*, *sementis*, *strigilis*, make *em* or *im*.

In the old Latinity many others make *im*; as *avim*, *aurim*, &c.

³ Those nouns, which make *im* in the accusative, make the ablative in *i*; and those, which make *em* or *im* in the acc. make the abl. in *e* or *i*. These also are found in both terminations: *finis*, *occiput*, *rus*, *supellex*, *veclis*, and the names of places, as *Carthagine* or *Carthagini*, signifying *at Carthage*: but the following are oftener found in *e*: *aminis*, *anguis*, *avis*, *ciwis*, *classis*, *fustis*, *ignis*, *imber*, *postis*, *sors*, *unguis*.——*Canalis*, and the names of months, make *i*.

Many others are found in *i* in old writers, and it seems probable that anciently the ablative ended indifferently in *e* or *i*.

Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make the abl. sing. in *i*, and the nom. plur. in *ia*; but *far*, *hepar*, *jubar*, *nectar*, and proper names in *e*, as *Præneste*, make *e*. *Far* makes *farra* in the plural.

⁴ All nouns, that end, or may end, in *i* in the abl. make the gen. plur. in *ium*.

Nouns in *es* and *is*, not increasing in the gen. as *nubes*, *navis*; or in *s* after a consonant, as *mons*; monosyllables in *as* and *is*, as *mas*, *lis*; make the gen. plur. in *ium*; except *canis*, *forceps*, *juvenis*, *opes*, *panis*, *vates*, *volucris*, *parens*, and words of Greek origin, as *gryps*, *Arabs*, &c.

These also make *ium*: *arx*, *caro*, *cohors*, *cor*, *cos*, *dos*, *faux*, *lar*, *linter*, *mus*, *nix*, *nox*, *os* *offis*, *par*, *Quiris*, *Samnis*, *uter*, *vas*, and words derived from *as* and *uncia*, as *sextans*, *septunx*.

⁵ Nouns in *ma* generally make the dat. and abl. plur. in *is*, as *thema*, dat. plur. *thematis*. This termination is probably taken from the old *thematum*, *i*, of the second declension.

⁶ When the gen. plur. ends in *ium*, the accus. may end in *eis* or *is*; thus *omnis* makes *omnes*, *omneis* and *omnis* in the acc. plur.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Gradus,	<i>a step.</i>	N. Grad-us,	<i>steps.</i>
G. Grad-ūs, ²	<i>of a step.</i>	G. Grad-uum,	<i>of steps.</i>
D. Grad-ui, ³	<i>to a step.</i>	D. Grad-ibus, ⁴	<i>to steps.</i>
A. Grad-um,	<i>a step.</i>	A. Grad-us,	<i>steps.</i>
V. Gradus,	<i>step.</i>	V. Grad-us,	<i>steps.</i>
A. Grad-u,	<i>by a step.</i>	A. Grad-ibus,	<i>by steps.</i>

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Res,	<i>a thing.</i>	N. R-es,	<i>things.</i>
G. R-ei, ⁵	<i>of a thing.</i>	G. R-erum,	<i>of things.</i>
D. R-ei,	<i>to a thing.</i>	D. R-ebus,	<i>to things.</i>
A. R-em,	<i>a thing.</i>	A. R-es,	<i>things.</i>
V. Res,	<i>thing.</i>	V. Res,	<i>things.</i>
A. R-e,	<i>by a thing.</i>	A. R-ebus,	<i>by things.</i>

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¹ Nouns in *u* are undeclined in the singular.

Iesus makes in the acc. *Iesum*, and *Iesu* in all other cases.

² This case originally ended in *uis*.

³ The dat. is sometimes found in *u*.

⁴ *Acus, arcus, artus, lacus, partus, specus, tribus*, make *ubus* in the dat. and ab. *Genu, portus* and *veru* make *ibus* and *ubus*.

⁵ The genitive and dative sometimes end in *e* in the Poets.

Synopsis of Nouns declined after the manner of the Greeks.

N	G	D	A	V	Abl.
As	æ	æ	am, an	a	a
Es	æ	æ	em, en	e	e, a
E	es	e	en	e	e
Eus	eos, ei	eo, ei	eum, eon, ea	eu	eo
O	ûs	o	o	o	o
Os	o, i	o	o, on	o	o
On	i	o	on	o	o

Thofe,

The Nominative and Vocative are the same. But nouns in *us* of the second declension make *e*, as *Dominus*, *Domine*. Proper names in *ius*, with *genius* and *filius*, make *i*, as *Virgilius*, *Virgili*.¹

Neuters have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike, and in the plural those cases end all in *a*.

RULES to find the GENDER OF NOUNS.

GENERAL RULES.

THE names of Males are masculine, as *Pater*, a father.

The names of Females are feminine, as *Mater*, a mother.

The names, which signify both Male and Female, are of the common gender, as *Parens*, a father or mother.²

The

Those, that increase in the genit. are formed thus :

N. *Hector*, G. *Hectoros*, D. *Hectori*, A. *Hectora*, V. *Hector*.

Some proper names in *is* and *ys* make the acc. in *im* and *in*, *ym* and *yn*, as *Capys*, acc. *Capym* or *Capyn*.

The Voc. generally loses the *s* of the nom. as *Paris*, Voc. *Pari*.

The Gen. plur. ends in *ôn*, as *Georgica*, *Georgicôn*.

The Dat. in *sin*, as *Troades*, *Troasin*.

The Acc. in *as*, as *lampades*, *lampadas*.

¹ *Fluvius*, *populus*, and many other substantives and adjectives in *us*, of the second declension, sometimes make the voc. in *us*, as in the Attic Dialect. *Deus* always makes *Deus*.

² Common nouns are comprehended in the following verses:
Conjux, atque parens, infans, patruelis, et hæres,
Affinis, vindex, judex, dux, miles, et hostis,

Augur

The names of Winds and Months, Rivers and Mountains, are masculine.¹

The names of Cities, Countries, Islands, Jewels, Poems, Herbs and Ships are feminine.²

The names of Trees are feminine; except *oleaster*, masculine; and *acer*, *robur*, *filer*, *suber*, neuter.³

The First SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns not increasing in the genitive, as *nubes*, *nubis*, are feminine.

Augur et antistes, juvenis, conviva, sacerdos, Muniqueceps, vates, adolescens, civis, et auctor, Custos, nemo, comes, testis, sus, bosque, canisque, Interpresque, cliens, princeps, præs, martyr et obses.

¹ Some names of rivers and mountains take their gender from the special rules; thus *Albula*, *Ætna*, are feminine; *Plemmyrium*, *Soracte* are neuter.

² Many exceptions will also be found to this rule. Cities masculine, *Sulmo*, *Agragas*, *Parisi*; neuter, *Argos*, *Care*, *Prænestæ*, *Ilion*, *Londinum*; *Anxur* is mas. & neuter.—Countries and Islands masculine, *Pontus*, *Sason*, &c. &c. Yet most of these may take their gender from the general rules, when they are referred to their common names *Ventus*, *Menfis*, *Urbs*, *Gemma*, *Fabula*, *Navis*, &c.

³ *Cytissus*, *cupressus*, *larix*, *lotus*, *rhamnus*, *rubus*, are sometimes found masculine.

EXCEPT-

EXCEPTIONS.

MASCULINES.

Nouns in *nis* are masculine;
Cum callis, cassis, caulisque, comēta, planēta,
Axis, cenchris, collis, follis, fascis, aquālis,
Fustis, mensis, piscis, postis, sentis, & ensis,
Orbis, torris, vectis, vepres, vermis, & unguis.¹

Nouns in *er* and *us* are masculine. But these are feminine:

Vannus, acus, ficusque, colusque, domusque,
manusque,
Carbasus, atque tribus, porticus, alvus, humus.²

NEUTERS.

Nouns in *e* of the third declension are neuter.

Nouns in *um* are neuter.

Nouns undeclined are neuter.

Virus and *pelagus* are neuter.³

¹ Add to these *Adria*, the Adriatic sea; nouns from the Greek in *as* & *es*, as *tiaras, acinaces*; the compounds of *as*, as *centussis*.

² With many words of Greek origin, as *abyssus, antidotus, atomus, dialectus, diphthongus, eremus, methodus, periodus, pharus, &c.*

³ *Cacoethes, hippomanes, nepenthes, panaces*, are neuter.

These are doubtful, i. e. masc. or fem. *balanus, barbitus, canalis, clunis, corbis, dama, finis, linter, penus, phaselus*.—*Sexus, specus*, and *vulgus* are masc. or neuter.

The Second SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns increasing long in the genitive, as *virtus*, *virtūtis*, are feminine.

EXCEPTIONS.

MASCULINES.

Nouns in *er*, *or* and *os*, are masculine, except *cos* and *dos*.

Nouns of more than one syllable in *n*, *ens*, *as* *antis*, and the names of numbers and substances in *o*, are masculine.

Sol, *ren*, *splen*, *fons*, *mons*, *pons*, *mus*, *as*¹, *besque*, *merīdi-*
es, *dens*, *sermo*, *lebes*, *magues*, *thoraxque*, *tapesque*.

NEUTERS.

Nouns of more than one syllable in *al*, and *ar*, are neuter.

Crus, *jus*, *pus*, *rus*, *thus*, *fel*, *mel*, *vas* *vasis*, & *alec*,
Æs, *spinther*, *cor*, *lac*, *far*, *ver*, *os* *oris*, & *offis*.²

¹ With its compounds, as *quadrans*, *dodrans*.

² These are doubtful: *arrhabo*, *bubo*, *calx*, a heel or end, *limax*, *lynx*, *perdix*, *rudens*, *serpens*, *stirps*, the trunk of a tree. *Dies* is doubtful in the singular, masculine in the plural. *Animans* is of all genders.

The Third SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns increasing short in the genitive, as *sanguis, sanguinis*, are masculine.

EXCEPTIONS.

FEMININES.

Nouns of more than two syllables in *do* and *go*, are feminine.

All nouns in *as adis* and in *is idis*, except *lapis*.

Junge *pecus pecudis, coxendix, trabsque, supellexque, Appendix, crux, fax, nex, nix, nux, pixque, filixque, Grando, fides, compes, forceps, seges, arbor, hyemsque, Scobs, curex, forfex, res, spes, sandyxque, tegesque.*

NEUTERS.

Nouns in *a, ar, en, put, ur, us*, and names of plants in *er*, are neuter, except *pecten* and *furfur*.

Hisquoque marmor, ador, neutris, jungasque cadāver.
His *æquor, tuber, verber, et uber, iter.*¹

¹ These are doubtful: *adepts, cinis, cortex, grus, hystrix, margo, obex, pulvis, pumex, rumex, sardonix, scrobs, filix, varix.*

IRREGULAR and DEFECTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

THOSE nouns, which are declined differently from the rules, are called *irregular*; and those, which have not all the cases or numbers, are called *defective*.

IRREGULARS.

Some have different genders in the singular and plural.¹

Others have different declensions.²

¹ Masculine in the sing. and neuter in the plur. *Avernus*, *Averna*; *Mænalus*, *Mænala*, &c.

Masc. in the sing. masc. and neuter in the plur. *jocus*, *joci* & *joca*; *locus*, *loci* & *loca*.

Fem. in the sing. neuter in the plur. *carbassus*, *carbassa*; *Pergamus*, *Pergama*; *supellex*, *supellestilia*.

Neuter in the sing. masc. in the plur. *Argos*, *Argi*; *cælum*, *cæli*; *Elysium*, *Elysiu*.

Neuter in the sing. fem. in the plur. *delicium*, *deliciæ*; *epulum*, *epulæ*; *balneum*, *balneæ*, *a*.

² *Vas*, *vasis* is of the second decl. in the plur. *vasa*, *vasorum*. *Jugerum*, *i*, sometimes makes *jugeris* & *jugere*; and in the plur. is of the third decl. *jugera*, *jugerum*.

Vis, *vis*, makes in the plural *vires*, *virium*.

Bos makes in the plur. *boves*, gen. *bovm*, dat. *bobus* & *bubus*.

DEFEC-

DEFECTIVES.

Some have one case only.¹

Some have but two cases.²

Others have only three cases.³

Some nouns have no plural, such as proper names, names of herbs, liquors, metals, virtues, vices, and many others known by the sense, as *senectus*, old age.

Some have no singular, as *castra*, *divitiæ*.⁴

ADJEC-

¹ Called Monoptots.

Nominatives: *exspes*, *inquires*, *potis*;

Genitives: *dicis*, *nauci*;

Ablatives: *ergo*, *diu*, *noctu*, *natu*, *jussu*, &c.

Accus. plur. *incitas*, *inficias*;

Abl. *ingratiis*, &c.

Nouns undeclined are called Aptots, as *tot*, *quot*, *gummi*, &c. and all numbers from *quatuor* to *centum*.

² Called Diptots.

Impetis, *impete*; *firemps*, *firempse*; *spontis*, *sponte*; *vesper*, *vespere*; *inferiæ*, *inferias*; *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*; *repetundarum*, *repetundis*, &c.

Astu, *hir*, *instar*, *necesse*, *volupe*, are nom. & acc.

³ Called Triptots.

Dica, *dicam*, *dicas*; *maetus*, *maete*, *maeti*.

Preci, *precem*, *prece* is regular in the plur.

Tantundem, nom. & acc. *tantidem* gen.

Fas, *nefas*, *Argos*, *epos*; *melos*, & Greek neuters in *es*, have the nom. acc. & voc.

Cete, *grates*, are used in the nom. acc. & voc. plur.

Far, *hyems*, *mel*, *metus*, *rus*, *thus*, & the nouns of the 5th decl. except *res* & *dies*, have only the nom. acc. & voc. in the plur.

ADJECTIVE.

AN Adjective expresses the quality of a thing. Every word, to which *thing* may be added, is an Adjective; thus *good*, *bad*, are Adjectives, because we may say a good *thing*, a bad *thing*.

There are three sorts of Adjectives: 1. of three terminations, as *durus*, *dura*, *durum*, hard: 2. of

Dapis, *ditionis*, *frugis*, *opis*, *sordis*, *vicis*, are called Tetraptots, & want the nom. and voc. sing.

Chaos, *satias*, *fitus*, want the gen. sing. and the whole plur.

Fax, *labes*, *lux*, *os oris*, *nex*, *proles*, *soboles*, *sol*, *vicis*, &c. have no gen. plur.

Redundants are those, which have more than one termination, as *baculus*, *baculum*; *materia*, *materies*; or different inflexions from the same nominative.

Of the latter, some are of the 1st & 3d decl. as *Orontes*, *Orontæ*, & *Orontis*; *Orestes*, *Orestæ*, & *Orestis*.

Some are of the 2d & 3d, as *OEdipus*, *OEdipi*, & *OEdipodis*.

The names of festivals make the gen. plur. in *orum* & *ium*: thus *bacchanalia*, *bacchanaliorum* & *bacchanalium*.

Some are of the 2d & 4th, as, *colus*, *cornus*, *ficus*, *laurus*, *pinus*, *quercus*. *Domus* is declined thus, according to the old verse:

Tolle me, mi, mu, mis, si declinare domus vis.

Singular. —

Plural.

N. *Domus.*

N. *domus.*

G. *domi*, at home, *domûs.*

G. *domorum*, *domuum.*

D. *domo*, *domui.*

D. *domibus.*

A. *domum.*

A. *domos*, *domus.*

V. *domus.*

V. *domus.*

Ab. *domo.*

Ab. *domibus.*

Some are of the 3d and 5th, as *requies*, *requietis*, & *requiei*, &c.

4 Grammarians have too arbitrarily multiplied those rules; the study of classical writers will be the best direction.

two terminations, as *tristis*, *triste*, sad ; 3. of one termination, as *prudens*, prudent.

When there are three terminations, the first is masculine, the second feminine, and the third neuter. When there are two, the first is masculine and feminine, and the second neuter. When there is but one, it is of all genders.

ADJECTIVE of THREE TERMINATIONS.

Singular.	Plural.
N. Durus, dura, durum.	N. Duri, duræ, dura.
G. Duri, duræ, dari.	G. Durorum, durarum, durorum.
D. Duro, duræ, duro.	D. Duris.
A. Durum, duram, durum.	A. Duros, duras, dura.
V. Dure, dura, durum.	V. Duri, duræ, dura.
A. Durô, durâ, duro.	A. Duris.

ADJECTIVE of TWO TERMINATIONS.¹

Singular.	Plural.
N. Tristis, triste.	N. Tristes, tristia.
G. Tristis.	G. Tristium.
D. Tristi.	D. Tristibus.
A. Tristem, triste.	A. Tristes, tristia.
V. Tristis, triste.	V. Tristes, tristia.
A. Tristi. ²	A. Tristibus.

¹ The following adjectives have three terminations in the nom. & voc. sing. but are declined like *tristis* in the rest : *acer*, *alacer*, *campester*, *celer*, *celeber*, *equester*, *paluster*, *pedester*, *saluber*, *sylvester*, *volucer* ; thus, *acer*, *aeris*, *acre*, gen. *aeris*, &c.

² The Poets sometimes use the termination *e* for *i*.

ADJECTIVE of ONE TERMINATION.

Singular.		Plural.	
N.	Prudens.	N.	Prudentes, prudentia. ²
G.	Prudentis.	G.	Prudentium. ³
D.	Prudenti.	D.	Prudentibus.
A.	Prudentem, prudens.	A.	Prudentes, prudentia.
V.	Prudens.	V.	Prudentes, prudentia.
A.	Prudente vel prudenti. ¹	A.	Prudentibus. ⁴

These nine Adjectives of three terminations :
unus, solus, totus, ullus, nullus, alter, uter, neuter, &

¹ These make only *e* in the abl. *ales, cælebs, compos, impos, dives, pauper, puber, impuber, sospes, superstes, tricuspis*; with the compounds of *color, corpus, & pes*, as *discolor, tricorpor, tripes*.

Memor & par make only *i*; but the compounds of *par* are regular.

² *Vetus*, makes *vetera*.

Adjectives of one termination in *er, or, es, os, fex*, have no neuter plural; with *comis, consors, exsors, inops, particeps, princeps, pubis, impubis, redex, sens, insens, supplex, vigil, &c.*

³ The following make the gen. plur. in *um*: *celer, consors, inops, memor, supplex, uber, vetus, vigil*; the compounds of *caput, capio, facio, genus*, as *præceps, particeps, artifex, degener*; and those, that make only *e* in the abl.

⁴ *Ultrix & victrix*, fem. in the sing. are fem. & neuter in the plur.

Plus is thus declined:

Singular.		Plural.
N.	<i>Plus.</i>	N. <i>Plures, plura & pluria.</i>
G.	<i>Pluris.</i>	G. <i>Plurium.</i>
D.	} Neuter in the singular.	D. <i>Pluribus.</i>
A.		A. <i>Plures, plura, & pluria.</i>
Ab.		Ab. <i>Pluribus.</i>

In compounded words the nominatives only are declined, as *respublica*, gen. *reipublicæ*; *jurisperitus*, gen. *jurisperiti*. But *alteruter* makes *alterutrius*.

alius,

alius, a, ud, make the genitive in *ius*, and the dative in *i*.¹ Of these only the three first have a vocative.

Duo, duæ, duo, two, and *ambo, ambæ, ambo*, both,² make the dative and ablative in *obus, abus, obus*.

Comparatives make *e* or *i* in the ablative singular, *a* in the nominative, and *um* in the genitive plural: thus Ab. *durioze* vel *duriori*; Nom. Plur. *duriores, duriora*; G. *duriorum*.

COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have ³two degrees of comparison, the Comparative and the Superlative. *The Positive is the Adjective itself.* The comparative is used, when a thing exceeds another.

The superlative, when a thing exceeds more than one.

The comparative is formed from the first word of the Adjective, that ends in *i*, by adding *or* and *us*; as from *durus, a, um*, G. *duri*, is formed *duri-or, duri-us*, hard-er, or more hard.

The superlative is formed from the first word of the Adjective, that ends in *i*, by adding *issimus, a, um*; as from *durus, a, um*, G. *duri*, is formed *durissimus, a, um*, hard-est, or most hard.

+ But the following are excepted:

Adjectives in *er* form the superlative by adding *rimus* to the nominative, as *niger, niger-rimus*.

¹ Yet they were anciently regular: *sola, aliteræ*, &c. are still found.

² *Duo* & *ambo* are sometimes used for *duos* & *ambos*.

Facilis makes in the superlative *facillimus*; *gracilis*, *gracillimus*; *humilis*, *humillimus*; *imbecillis*, *imbecillimus*; *similis*, *simillimus*.¹

¹ Adjectives in *dicus*, *ficus*, *loquus*, *volus*, change *us* into *entior*, *entissimus*, as *maledicus*, *maledicentior*, *maledicentissimus*. But *beneficissimus*, *mirificissimus* are also found in ancient writers..

The following are compared irregularly :

<i>Bonus</i> , <i>melior</i> , <i>optimus</i> ;	<i>Juvenis</i> , <i>junior</i> ;
<i>Malus</i> , <i>pejor</i> , <i>peffimus</i> ;	<i>Multum</i> , <i>plus</i> , <i>plurimum</i> ;
<i>Magnus</i> , <i>major</i> , <i>maximus</i> ;	<i>Nequam</i> , <i>nequior</i> , <i>nequissimus</i> ;
<i>Parvus</i> , <i>minor</i> , <i>minimus</i> ;	<i>Sinister</i> , <i>sinisterior</i> , <i>sinistimus</i> .

These form the superlative irregularly :

<i>Citer</i> , <i>citimus</i> ;	<i>Maturus</i> , <i>maturrimus</i> & <i>maturissimus</i> ;
<i>Dexter</i> , <i>dextimus</i> ;	<i>Nuperus</i> , <i>nuperrimus</i> ;
<i>Exter</i> , <i>extimus</i> ;	<i>Posterus</i> , <i>postremus</i> ;
<i>Inferus</i> , <i>infimus</i> & <i>imus</i> ;	<i>Superus</i> , <i>supremus</i> & <i>summus</i> ;
<i>Interus</i> , <i>intimus</i> ;	<i>Vetus</i> , <i>veterrimus</i> .

These are not used uncomparad :

<i>Deterior</i> , <i>detrerrimus</i> ;	<i>Propior</i> , <i>proximus</i> ;
<i>Ocyor</i> , <i>ocyffimus</i> ;	<i>Uterior</i> , <i>ultimus</i> .
<i>Prior</i> , <i>primus</i> ;	

These are used only in the comparative: *anterior*, *fatior*, *sequior*.

These have no comparative: *inclutus*, *invictus*, *meritus*, *multus*, *novus*, *nuperus*, *par*, *persuafus*, *sacer*.

These have no superlative : *adolescens*, *arcanus*, *declivis*, *diuturnus*, *juvenis*, *longinquus*, *opimus*, *proclivis*, *propinquus*, *satur*, *senex*, &c. with many in *alis*, *bilis*, *ilis*.

The following generally admit no comparison, but by the addition of *magis* & *maximè* :

Participles future, as *amaturus*, *amandus*.

Adjectives compounded with prepositions, which increase or diminish the signification, as *perdiligens*, *prædurus*, *deparcus*.

Adjectives compounded with nouns or verbs, as *armifer*, *conjonus*, *degener*, *laniger*, *lucifugus*, &c.

Adjectives in *us* pure, except *guus*. [A syllable is *pure*, when it comes after a vowel ; *impure*, when it comes after a consonant.]

Terminations in *bundus*, *icus*, *imus*, *inus*, *ivus*, *orus* ; with *accommodus*, *almus*, *egenus*, *lacer*, *memor*, *merus*, *mirus*, *sospes*, and many others, which a familiarity with the best writers will easily suggest.

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is used for a noun.

There are eighteen Pronouns:

Ego,	<i>I.</i>	iste,	<i>that.</i>	vester,	<i>your.</i>
tu,	<i>thou.</i>	ipse,	<i>himself.</i>	qui,	<i>who.</i>
sui,	<i>of himself.</i>	meus,	<i>my.</i>	quis,	<i>who?</i>
is,	<i>he.</i>	tuus,	<i>thy.</i>	nostras,	<i>of our country.</i>
hic,	<i>this.</i>	suus,	<i>his.</i>	vestras,	<i>of your country.</i>
ille,	<i>he.</i>	noster,	<i>our.</i>	cujas,	<i>of what country?</i>

Ego, tu, sui are used as Substantives, the rest as Adjectives.

Four only have a Vocative: *tu, meus, noster, nostras.*¹

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Ego,	<i>I.</i>	N. Nos,	<i>we.</i>
G. Mei,	<i>of me.</i>	G. Nostrum vel nostri, ²	<i>of us.</i>
D. Mihi,	<i>to me.</i>	D. Nobis,	<i>to us.</i>
A. Me,	<i>me.</i>	A. Nos,	<i>us.</i>
Ab. Me,	<i>by me.</i>	A. Nobis,	<i>by us.</i>

¹ *Hic, ille, ipse, idem, aliquis, quicumque, quilibet, quisque*, are, in some instances, found in the vocative.

² *Nostrum* & *vestrum* seem to be used by syncope for *nostrorum, nostrarum, & vestrorum, vestrarum*.

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Facilis makes in the superlative *facillimus*; *gracilis*, *gracillimus*; *humilis*, *humillimus*; *imbecillis*, *imbecillimus*; *similis*, *simillimus*.¹

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<i>Inferus</i> , <i>infinus</i> & <i>imus</i> ;	<i>Superus</i> , <i>supremus</i> & <i>summus</i> ;
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These are not used uncomparad :

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<i>Prior</i> , <i>primus</i> ;	

These are used only in the comparative: *anterior*, *fatiior*, *fequior*.

These have no comparative: *inclutus*, *invictus*, *meritus*, *multus*, *novus*, *nuperus*, *par*, *perfuaſus*, *facer*.

These have no superlative: *adolefcens*, *arcanus*, *declivis*, *diuturnus*, *juvenis*, *longinquus*, *opimus*, *proclivis*, *propinquus*, *fatur*, *ſenex*, &c. with many in *alis*, *bilis*, *ilis*.

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sui,	of himself.	meus,	my.	quis,	who?
is,	he.	tuus,	thy.	nostras,	of our country.
hic,	this.	suus,	his.	vestras,	of your country.
ille,	he.	noster,	our.	cujas,	of what country?

Ego, tu, sui are used as Substantives, the rest as Adjectives.

Four only have a Vocative: *tu, meus, noster, nostras*.¹

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Ego,	I.	N. Nos,	we.
G. Mei,	of me.	G. Nostrum vel nostrum, ²	of us.
D. Mihi,	to me.	D. Nobis,	to us.
A. Me,	me.	A. Nos,	us.
Ab. Me,	by me.	A. Nobis,	by us.

¹ *Hic, ille, ipse, idem, aliquis, quicumque, quilibet, quisque*, are, in some instances, found in the vocative.

² *Nostrum* & *vestrum* seem to be used by syncope for *nostrorum, nostrarum, & vestrorum, vestrarum*.

Singular.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Tu,	<i>thou or you.</i>	N. Vos,	<i>yōu.</i>
G. Tui,	<i>of thee</i>	G. Vestrūm <i>vel</i> vestrī,	<i>of you.</i>
D. Tibi,	<i>to thee.</i>	D. Vobis,	<i>to you.</i>
A. Te,	<i>thee</i>	A. Vos,	<i>you.</i>
V. Tu,	<i>thou.</i>	V. Vos,	<i>you.</i>
Ab. Te,	<i>by thee.</i>	A. Vobis,	<i>by you.</i>

Singular and Plural.

G. Sui,	<i>of himself, herself, themselves.</i>
D. Sibi,	<i>to himself, herself, themselves.</i>
A. Se,	<i>himself, herself, themselves.</i>
Ab. Se,	<i>by himself, herself, themselves.</i>

Singular.			Plural.		
N. Is,	ea,	id.	N. Ii,	eæ,	ea.
G.	Ejus.		G. Eorum,	eorum,	eorum.
D.	Ei.		D.	Eis <i>vel</i> iis.	
A. Eum,	eam,	id.	A. Eos,	eas,	ea.
A. Eo,	eā,	eo.	A.	Eis <i>vel</i> iis.	

Singular.			Plural.		
N. Hic,	hæc,	hoc.	N. Hi,	hæ,	hæc.
G.	Hæjus.		G. Horum,	harum,	horum.
D.	Huic.		D.	His.	
A. Hunc,	hanc,	hoc.	A. Hos,	has,	hæc.
A. Hoc,	hâc,	hoc.	A.	His.	

Singular.			Plural.		
N. Ille,	illa,	illud.	N. Illi,	illæ,	illa.
G.	Illius.		G. Illorum,	illarum,	illorum.
D.	Illī.		D.	Illis.	
A. Illum,	illam,	illud.	A. Illos,	illas,	illa.
A. Illo,	illā,	illo.	A.	Illis.	

Iste,

Iste, a, ud; & ipse, a, um are declined like *ille*.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, are declined like *durus*; but *meus* in the vocative makes *mi, mea, meum*.

Singular.			Plural.		
N. Qui,	quæ,	quod.	N. Qui,	quæ,	quæ.
G.	Cujus.		G. Quorum,	quarum,	quorum.
D.	Cui.		D.	Quibus vel	queis.
A. Quem,	quam,	quod.	A. Quos,	quas,	quæ.
A. Quo,	quâ,	quo, vel quî. ¹	A.	Quibus vel	queis.

Quis, quæ, quid is declined like *qui, quæ, quod*. But its compounds have *qua* in the feminine singular and neuter plural.

Sing. N. *Quisquis, quicquid & quidquid*; G. *cujuscujus*; A. *quicquid & quidquid*; Ab. *quoquo, quâquâ, quoquo*.

Quidam & idem change the *m* before *d* into *n*, as *quendam, quorundam, eundem, eorundem*.

Nostras, âtis; vestras, âtis; and cujas, âtis, are declined like *prudens* 3

¹ *Qui* is of all genders.

² *Quis* is sometimes found in ancient writers referred to a feminine noun.

³ *Met* is compounded with *ego, tu, sui* through all the cases; but *tu* takes in the nom. *tutemet*.

Te is joined with *tu* only, as *tute*.

Ce is joined with *hic* & its case, & with *ejus & cujus*.

Cine is added to the cases of *hic*, which end with *c*.

Pte is put after the ablatives of *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, as *meopte, meâpte, &c.*

Isthic & illic are thus declined: Sing. N. *Isthic, isthæc, isthoc*; A. *isthunc, isthanc, isthoc*; Ab. *isthoc, isthâc, isthoc*; plur. N. & A. *isthæc*.

Eccum, eccam; eccos, eccas, ecca; from *ecce* and *is*.

Ellum, ellam; ellos, ellas; from *ecce* and *ille*.

V E R B.

A VERB signifies *to do*, or *to be*.

A Verb has two Voices: the Active and the Passive.

The Active signifies *to do*, as *amo*, I do love.

The Passive signifies *to be*, as *amor*, I am loved.

A Verb Active requires an accusative case after it, as *amo te*, I love thee.

A Verb Neuter has no accusative after it, as *curro*, I run.

A Verb Deponent has a passive termination, as *sequor*, and an active signification, as *I follow*.¹

Conjugation is the change of a Verb in its Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons.

A Mood or Mode is the change of a Verb to signify the various intentions of the mind.

There are four Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, the Infinitive.

The Indicative declares, as *amo*, I love.

The Imperative bids, as *ama*, love.

¹ A Verb Common is generally deponent, but sometimes passive; such as *adipiscor*, *aspernor*, *criminer*, *fateor*, *ulciscor*, *utor*, &c. Other deponents are sometimes passive in the perfect participle; as *adulor*, *amplector*, *nanciscor*, *obliviscor*, &c.

The Potential is known by the signs *may, can, might, would, could, should*, as *amarem*, I would love; and when a conjunction comes before it, it becomes the Subjunctive, as *cum amarem*, when I was loving.

The Infinitive is used as a Substantive.

There are six Tenses, or Times, the Present, known by the signs *am* or *do*; the Preterimperfect, *was*; the Futureimperfect, *shall* or *will*; the Preterperfect, *did* or *have*; the Preterpluperfect, *had*; the Futureperfect, *shall* or *will have*.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

Each Number has three Persons, the first Singular, *I*; the second, *thou* or *you*; the third, *he, she, it*, and all singular nouns: the first plural, *we*; the second, *you*; the third, *they*, and all plural nouns.

Gerunds and Supines have the nature of Substantives.

The Active Voice has three Gerunds, ending in *di, do, dum*.

Each Voice has a Supine: the Active ending in *um*, the Passive in *u*.

Participles have tenses like Verbs; and number, gender, and case, like Adjectives.

Each

Each Voice has two Participles, Present and Future. The Present Active is declined like *prudens*, the others like *durus*.

There are three ways of conjugating a Verb.

The first, through the principal parts, Present, Preterperfect, Supine and Infinitive.

The second, through the Moods and Tenses.

The third, through the Numbers and Persons.

The Conjugation of the Verb *sum*.

1. The Principal Parts.

Sum, fui,—esse, to be.

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imperat.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive	Participle.
Present.	<i>Sum</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>esse</i>	
Imperf.	<i>eram</i>		<i>essem vel forem</i>	<i>esse</i>	
				<i>fore vel</i>	
Fut. imp.	<i>ero</i>		<i>futūrus sim</i>	<i>futurum esse</i>	<i>futurus</i>
Perfect.	<i>fui</i>		<i>fuero</i>	<i>fuisse</i>	
Pluperfect.	<i>fuero</i>		<i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuisse</i>	
				<i>futurum</i>	
Fut. perf.	<i>fuero</i>			<i>fuisse</i>	

3. The

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,			Preterperfect,		
Singular.	Sum,	<i>I am.</i>	S. Fui,	<i>I was or have</i>	} <i>been.</i>
	Es,	<i>thou art.</i>	Fuisti,	<i>thou wast or hast</i>	
	Eſt,	<i>he is.</i>	Fuit,	<i>he was or has</i>	
Plural.	Sumus,	<i>we are.</i>	P. Fuimus,	<i>we were or have</i>	
	Eſtis,	<i>you are.</i>	Fuiſtis,	<i>you were or have</i>	
	Sunt,	<i>they are.</i>	Fuērunt, <i>vel</i> fuēre,	<i>they were or have</i>	
Preterimperfect,			Preterpluperfect,		
S.	Eram,	<i>I was.</i>	S. Fueram,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>been.</i>
	Eras,	<i>thou wast.</i>	Fueras,	<i>thou hadſt</i>	
	Erat,	<i>he was.</i>	Fuerat,	<i>he had</i>	
P.	Erāmus,	<i>we were.</i>	P. Fuerāmus,	<i>we had</i>	
	Eratis,	<i>you were.</i>	Fueratis,	<i>ye you had</i>	
	Erant,	<i>they were.</i>	Fuerant,	<i>they had</i>	
Future imperfect,			Future perfect,		
S.	Ero,	<i>I ſhall or will be.</i>	S. Fuero,	<i>I ſhall</i>	} <i>have been.</i>
	Eris,	<i>thou ſhalt or wilt be.</i>	Fueris,	<i>thou ſhalt</i>	
	Erit,	<i>he ſhall or will be.</i>	Fuerit,	<i>he ſhall</i>	
P.	Erimus,	<i>we ſhall or will be.</i>	P. Fuerīmus,	<i>we ſhall</i>	
	Eritis,	<i>you ſhall or will be.</i>	Fueritis,	<i>ye you ſhall</i>	
	Erunt,	<i>they ſhall or will be.</i>	Fuerint,	<i>they ſhall</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,		
S. Es, esto,	<i>be thou.</i>	P. Este, eſtōte, <i>be you.</i>
Eſto,	<i>be he, or let him be.</i>	Sunto, <i>be they, or let them be.</i>

D

POTENTIAL

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense,		Preterperfect,	
S. Sim,	<i>I be, or may be.</i>	S. Fuerim,	<i>I may</i>
Sis,	<i>thou be, or mayst be.</i>	Fueris,	<i>thou mayst</i>
Sit,	<i>he be, or may be.</i>	Fuerit,	<i>he may</i>
P. Simus,	<i>we be, or may be.</i>	P. Fuerimus,	<i>we may</i>
Sitis,	<i>you be, or may be.</i>	Fueritis,	<i>you may</i>
Sint,	<i>they be, or may be.</i>	Fuerint,	<i>they may</i>
Preterimperfect,		Preterpluperfect,	
S. Essem vel forem,	<i>I were, or might be.</i>	S. Fuissem,	<i>I would</i>
Esses vel fores,	<i>thou wert, or mightst be.</i>	Fuisses,	<i>thou wouldst</i>
Esset vel foret,	<i>he were, or might be.</i>	Fuisset,	<i>he would</i>
P. Essemus vel foremus,	<i>we were or might be.</i>	P. Fuissēmus,	<i>we would</i>
Essetis vel foretis,	<i>you were, or might be.</i>	Fuissetis,	<i>you would</i>
Essent vel forent,	<i>they were, or might be.</i>	Fuissent,	<i>they would</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimp. Tense,		Future perfect,	
Esse,	<i>to be.</i>	Futurum fuisse,	<i>shall have been.</i>
Future Imperfect,		PARTICIPLE.	
Fore vel futurum esse,	<i>shall be.</i>	Future,	
Preterperf. and Pluperf.		Futurus, a, um,	<i>to be.</i>
Fuisse,	<i>to have been.</i>		

CON-

CONJUGATION of VERBS.

THERE are four Conjugations of Verbs, distinguished by the vowel before *re* in the Infinitive Mood.

The first Conjugation makes *āre* long, as *amāre*.

The second Conjugation makes *ēre* long, as *monēre*.

The third Conjugation makes *ĕre* short, as *regĕre*.

The fourth Conjugation makes *īre* long, as *audīre*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

The FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. The Principal Parts.

Amo, amāvi, amātum, amāre, to love.

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imper.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
Present	amo	ama	amem	amāre	amans
Imperf.	amābam		amārem	amare	
Fut. imp.	amābo		amātūrus sim	amaturum esse	amaturus
Pret. perf.	amāvi		amāverim	amāvisse	
Pluperf.	amaveram		amāvissē	amavisse	
Fut. perf.	amāvero			amaturum fuisse	

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *do, am.*

- S. Amo, *I love, am loving, or do love.*
 Amas, *thou lovest, art loving, or dost love.*
 Amat, *he loves, is loving, or does love.*
 P. Amāmus, *we love, are loving, or do love.*
 Amatis, *you love, are loving, or do love.*
 Amant, *they love, are loving, or do love.*

Preterimp. *was.*

- S. Amābam, *I was loving.*
 Amabas, *thou wast loving.*
 Amabat, *he was loving.*
 P. Amabāmus, *we were loving.*
 Amabatis, *you were loving.*
 Amabant, *they were loving.*

Fut. imp. *shall, will.*

- S. Amābo, *I shall love.*
 Amabis, *thou shalt love.*
 Amabit, *he shall love.*
 P. Amabimus, *we shall love.*
 Amabitis, *you shall love.*
 Amabunt, *they shall love.*

Preterperfect, *have, did.*

- S. Amāvī, *I loved.*
 Amavisti, *thou lovedst.*
 Amavit, *he loved.*

- P. Amavimus, *we loved.*
 Amavistis, *you loved.*
 Amavērunt, *they loved.*
 vel Amavēre, *they loved.*

Preterpluperfect, *had.*

- S. Amaveram, *I had*
 Amaveras, *thou hadst*
 Amaverat, *he had*
 P. Amaverāmus, *we had*
 Amaveratis, *you had*
 Amaverant, *they had*

loved.

Future perfect, *shall, will have.*

- S. Amavero, *I shall*
 Amaveris, *thou shalt*
 Amaverit, *he shall*
 P. Amaverīmus, *we shall*
 Amaveritis, *you shall*
 Amaverint, *they shall*

have loved.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

S. Ama, amāto,	love.
Amato,	love he, or let him love.
P. Amāte, amatōte,	love.
Amanto,	love they, or let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, may, can, should.

S. Amem,	I love.
Ames,	thou love.
Amet,	he love.
P. Amēmus,	we love.
Ametis,	you love.
Ament,	they love.

Preterperfect, may have.

S. Amaverim,	I may	} have loved.
Amaveris,	thou mayest	
Amaverit,	he may	
P. Amaverimus,	we may	
Amaveritis,	you may	}
Amaverint,	they may	

Preterimperfect, would, could, might.

S. Amārem,	I would	} love.
Amares,	thou wouldst	
Amaret,	he would	
P. Amarēmus,	we would	
Amaretis,	you would	}
Amarent,	they would	

Preterpluperfect, would, should, might have.

S. Amavissēmus,	I would	} have loved.
Amavisses,	thou wouldst	
Amavisset	he would	
P. Amavissēmus,	we would	
Amavissetis,	you would	}
Amavissent,	they would	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimp. Tense, to love.

Amare, to love.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. to have loved.

Amavisse, to have loved.

Future imperfect,

Amaturum esse, shall love.

Future perfect.

Amaturum fuisse, shall have loved.

GERUNDS.		PARTICIPLES.	
Amandi,	<i>of loving.</i>	Present,	<i>loving.</i>
Amando,	<i>in loving.</i>		
Amandum,	<i>to love.</i>		
SUPINE.		Future,	
Amātum,	<i>to love.</i>	Amaturus, a, um,	<i>to love.</i>

The SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. The Principal Parts.

Moneo, monui, monitum, monēre, *to advise.*

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imper.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
Present	moneo	mone	moneam	monēre	monens
Imperfect	monēbam		monērem	monere	
Fut. imp.	monēbo		monitūrus sim	monitūrum esse	moniturus
Pret. per.	monui		monuerim	monuisse	
Pluperfect	monueram		monuissē	monuisse	
Fut. perf.	monuero			moniturum fuisse	

3. The

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *do, am.*

S. Moneo,	<i>I advise.</i>
Mones,	<i>thou advisest.</i>
Monet,	<i>he advises.</i>
P. Monēmus,	<i>we advise.</i>
Monetis,	<i>you advise.</i>
Monent,	<i>they advise.</i>

Preterimperfect, *was.*

S. Monēbam,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>advising.</i>
Monebas,	<i>thou wast</i>	
Monebat,	<i>he was</i>	
P. Monebāmus,	<i>we were</i>	}
Monebatis,	<i>you were</i>	
Monebant,	<i>they were</i>	

Future imperfect, *shall, will.*

S. Monēbo,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>advise.</i>
Monebis,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
Monebit,	<i>he shall</i>	
P. Monebimus,	<i>we shall</i>	}
Monebitis,	<i>you shall</i>	
Monebunt,	<i>they shall</i>	

Preterperfect, *have. did.*

S. Monui,	<i>I advised.</i>
Monuisti,	<i>thou advisedst.</i>
Monuit,	<i>he advised.</i>
P. Monuimus,	<i>we advised.</i>
Monuistis,	<i>you advised.</i>
Monuērunt vel monuēre,	<i>they advised.</i>

Preterpluperfect, *had.*

S. Monueram,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
Monueras,	<i>thou hadst</i>	
Monuerat,	<i>he had</i>	
P. Monuerāmus,	<i>we had</i>	}
Monueratis,	<i>you had</i>	
Monuerant,	<i>they had</i>	

Fut. perfect, *shall, will have.*

S. Monuero,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>have advised.</i>
Monueris,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
Monuerit,	<i>he shall</i>	
P. Monuerīmus,	<i>we shall</i>	}
Monueritis,	<i>you shall</i>	
Monuerint,	<i>they shall</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

S. Mone, monēto,	<i>advise.</i>
Moneto,	<i>advise he, or let him advise.</i>
P. Monēte, monetōte,	<i>advise.</i>
Monento,	<i>advise they, or let them advise.</i>

[POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, *may, can, should.*

S. Moneam,	<i>I advise.</i>
Moneas,	<i>thou advise.</i>
Moneat,	<i>he advise.</i>
P. Moneāmus,	<i>we advise.</i>
Moneātis,	<i>you advise.</i>
Moneant,	<i>they advise.</i>

Preterimp. *would, could, might.*

S. Monērem,	<i>I would</i>
Monēres,	<i>thou wouldst</i>
Moneret,	<i>he would</i>
P. Monerēmus,	<i>we would</i>
Moneretis,	<i>you would</i>
Monerent,	<i>they would</i>

Preterperf. *may have.*

S. Monuerim,	<i>I may</i>
Monueris,	<i>thou mayst</i>
Monuerit,	<i>he may</i>
P. Monuerimus,	<i>we may</i>
Monueritis,	<i>you may</i>
Monuerint,	<i>they may</i>

Preterplup. *would, should, might have.*

S. Monuissē,	<i>I would</i>
Monuisses,	<i>thou wouldst</i>
Monuisset,	<i>he would</i>
P. Monuissēmus,	<i>we would</i>
Monuissetis,	<i>you would</i>
Monuissent,	<i>they would</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimp. Tense,

Monēre, *to advise.*

Future imperfect,

Monitūrum esse, *shall advise.*

Preterperf. and Preterplup.

Monuisse, *to have advised*

Future perfect,

Monitūrum fuisse, *shall have advised.*

GERUNDS.

Monendi, *of advising.*

Monendo, *in advising.*

Monendum, *to advise.*

SUPINE.

Monitum, *to advise.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present,

Monens, entis, *advising.*

Future,

Moniturus, a, um, *to advise.*

The THIRD CONJUGATION.

1. The Principal Parts.

Rego, rexi, rectum, regere, *to rule.*

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imperat.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
Present	rego	rege	regam	regere	regens
Imperf.	regēbam		regerem	regere	
Fut. imp.	regam		rectūrus sim	recturum esse	recturus
Pret. perf.	rexī		rexerim	rexisse	
Pluperf.	rexeram		rexissem	rexisse	
Fut. perf.	rexero			recturum fuisse	

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,	do, am.	Preterimperfect, was.	
S. Rego,	I rule.	S. Regēbam,	I was
Regis,	thou rulest.	Regebas,	thou wast
Regit,	he rules.	Regebat,	he was
P. Regimus,	we rule.	P. Regebāmus,	we were
Regitis,	you rule.	Regebātis,	you were
Regunt,	they rule.	Regebant,	they were

ruling.

Future

Fut. imperf. *shall, will.*

S. Regam,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>rule.</i>
Reges,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
Reget,	<i>he shall</i>	
P. Regēmus,	<i>we shall</i>	
Regetis,	<i>you shall</i>	
Regent,	<i>they shall</i>	

Preterpluperfect, *had.*

S. Rexeram,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>ruled.</i>
Rexeras,	<i>thou hadst</i>	
Rexerat,	<i>he had</i>	
P. Rexerāmus,	<i>we had</i>	
Rexeratis,	<i>you had</i>	
Rexerant,	<i>they had</i>	

Pret. perfect, *have, did.*

S. Rexi,	<i>I ruled.</i>
Rexisti,	<i>thou ruledst.</i>
Rexit,	<i>he ruled.</i>
P. Reximus,	<i>we ruled.</i>
Rexistis,	<i>you ruled.</i>
Rexerunt vel rexere,	<i>they ruled.</i>

Future perfect, *shall, will have.*

S. Rexero,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>have ruled.</i>
Rexeris,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
Rexerit,	<i>he shall</i>	
P. Rexerimus,	<i>we shall</i>	
Rexeritis,	<i>you shall</i>	
Rexerint,	<i>they shall</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Present Tense,
S. Rege, regito,	<i>rule.</i>
Regito,	<i>rule he, or let him rule.</i>
P. Regite, regitote,	<i>rule.</i>
Regunto,	<i>rule they, or let them rule.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, *may, can, should.*

S. Regam,	<i>I rule.</i>
Regas,	<i>thou rule.</i>
Regat,	<i>he rule.</i>
P. Regāmus,	<i>we rule.</i>
Regatis,	<i>you rule.</i>
Regant,	<i>they rule.</i>

Preterimperfect, *would, could, might.*

S. Regerem,	<i>I would rule.</i>
Regeres,	<i>thou wouldst rule.</i>
Regeret,	<i>he would rule.</i>
P. Regerēmus,	<i>we would rule.</i>
Regeretis,	<i>you would rule.</i>
Regerent,	<i>they would rule.</i>

Preter-

Preterperfect, *may have.*

S. Rexerim,	<i>I may</i>	} <i>have ruled.</i>
Rexeris,	<i>thou mayst</i>	
Rexerit,	<i>he may</i>	
P. Rexerimus,	<i>we may</i>	
Rexeritis,	<i>you may</i>	
Rexerint,	<i>they may</i>	

Preterpluperfect, *would, should, might have.*

S. Rexissem,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>have ruled.</i>
Rexisses;	<i>thou wouldst</i>	
Rexisset,	<i>he would</i>	
P. Rexissemus,	<i>we would</i>	
Rexissetis,	<i>you would</i>	
Rexissent,	<i>they would</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect,
Regere, *to rule.*

Future imperfect,
Rectūrum esse, *shall rule.*

Preterperfect & Preterplup.
Rexisse, *to have ruled.*

Future perfect,
Recturum fuisse, *shall have ruled.*

GERUNDS.

Regendi,	<i>of ruling.</i>
Regendo,	<i>in ruling.</i>
Regendum,	<i>to rule.</i>

SUPINE.

Rectum,	<i>to rule.</i>
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PARTICIPLES.

Present,	
Regens, entis,	<i>ruling.</i>
Future,	
Recturus, a, um,	<i>to rule.</i>

The FOURTH CONJUGATION.

1. The Principal Parts.

Audio, audīvi, audītum, audīre, *to hear.*

2. The

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imper.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Present	audio	audi	audiam	audire	audiens
Imperfect	audiebam		audirem	audire	
Fut. imp.	audiam		audirēus sim	audirēum esse	auditurus
Pret. perf.	audivi		audiverim	audivisse	
Pluperfect	audiveram		audivissem	audivisse	
Fut. perf.	audivero			auditurum fuisse	

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *do, am.*

S. Audio,	<i>I hear.</i>
Audis,	<i>thou hearest.</i>
Audit,	<i>he hears.</i>
P. Audīmus,	<i>we hear.</i>
Auditis,	<i>you hear.</i>
Audiunt,	<i>they hear.</i>

Preterperfect, *have, did.*

S. Audīvi,	<i>I heard.</i>
Audivisti,	<i>thou heardst.</i>
Audit,	<i>he heard.</i>
P. Audivimus,	<i>we heard.</i>
Audivistis,	<i>you heard.</i>
Audivērunt, vel Audivēre,	<i>they heard.</i>

Preterimperfect, *was.*

S. Audiebam,	<i>I was</i>
Audiebas,	<i>thou wast</i>
Audiebat,	<i>he was</i>
P. Audiebāmus,	<i>we were</i>
Audiebatis,	<i>you were</i>
Audiebant,	<i>they were</i>

Preterpluperfect, *had.*

S. Audiveram,	<i>I had</i>
Audiveras,	<i>thou hadst</i>
Audiverat,	<i>he had</i>
P. Audiverāmus,	<i>we had</i>
Audiveratis,	<i>you had</i>
Audiverant,	<i>they had</i>

Future imperfect, *shall, will.*

S. Audiam,	<i>I shall</i>
Audies,	<i>thou shalt</i>
Audiet,	<i>he shall</i>
P. Audiēmus,	<i>we shall</i>
Audietis,	<i>you shall</i>
Audient,	<i>they shall</i>

Future perfect, *shall, will have.*

S. Audivero,	<i>I shall</i>
Audiveris,	<i>thou shalt</i>
Audiverit,	<i>he shall</i>
P. Audiverīmus,	<i>we shall</i>
Audiveritis,	<i>you shall</i>
Audiverint,	<i>they shall</i>

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

- S. Audi, audito, *hear.*
Audito, hear he, or let him hear.
P. Audīte, auditōte, *hear.*
Audiunto, hear they, or let them hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, *may, can, should.*

- S. Audiam, *I hear.*
Audias, *thou hear.*
Audiant, *he hear.*
P. Audiāmus, *we hear.*
Audiatis, *you hear.*
Audiant, *they hear.*

Preterperfect, *may have.*

- S. Audīverim, *I may*
Audiveris, *thou mayst*
Audiverit, *he may*
P. Audiverimus, *we may*
Audiveritis, *you may*
Audiverint, *they may*

have heard.

Preterimperfect, *would, could, might.*

- S. Audīrem, *I would*
Audires, *thou wouldst*
Audiret, *he would*
P. Audirēmus, *we would*
Audiretis, *you would*
Audirent, *they would*

hear.

Preterpluperf. *would, should, might, have.*

- S. Audīvissem, *I would*
Audivisses, *thou wouldst*
Audivisset, *he would*
P. Audivissēmus, *we would*
Audivissetis, *you would*
Audivissent, *they would*

have heard.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect,
Audire, *to hear.*

Preterperfect & Preterpluperf.
Audīvisse, *to have heard.*

Future imperfect,
Auditurum esse, *shall hear.*

Future perfect,
Auditurum fuisse, *shall have heard.*

E

GERUNDS.

GERUNDS.

Audiendi, *of hearing.*
 Audiendo, *in hearing.*
 Audiendum, *to hear.*

SUPINE.

Audītum, *to hear.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present,
 Audiens, entis, *hearing.*

Future,
 Audīturus, a, um, *to hear.*

Formation of the Tenses in the Active Voice.

INDICATIVE.

THE Preterimperfect is formed from the Present by changing *o*, in the 1st Conjugation into *abam*, in the 2d into *bam*, in the 3d and 4th into *ebam*.

The *Futureimperfect* is formed from the Present by changing *o*, in the 1st Conjugation into *abo*, in the 2d into *bo*, in the 3d and 4th into *am*.

The *Preterpluperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect by changing *i* into *eram*.

The *Futureperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect by changing *i* into *ero*.

IMPERATIVE.

The *Present* is formed from the Present Infinitive by taking away *re*.*

* Except *dico, duco & facio*, which make *dic, duc, fac*.

P O T E N T I A L.

The *Present* is formed from the Present Indicative by changing *o*, in the 1st Conjugation into *em*, in the 2d, 3d and 4th into *am*.

The *Preterimperfect* is formed from the Present Infinitive by adding *m*.

The *Preterperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect Indicative by changing *i* into *erim*.

The *Preterpluperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect Indicative by changing *i* into *issem*.

INFINITIVE.

The *Present* is formed from the Present Indicative by changing *o*, in the 1st Conjugation into *are*, in the 2d and 4th into *re*, in the 3d by changing *o* or *io* into *ere*.

The *Futureimperfect* is formed from the Supine by changing *m* into *rum*, and adding *esse*.

The *Preterperfect* is formed from the Preterperfect Indicative by changing *i* into *isse*.

The *Futureperfect* is formed from the Supine by changing *m* into *rum*, and adding *fuisse*.

The *Gerunds* are formed from the Participle Present by changing *s* into *di*, *do*, and *dum*.

The *Participle Present* is formed from the Present Indicative by changing *o*, in the first Conjugation into *ans*, in the 2d into *ns*, in the 3d and 4th into *ens*.

The *Participle Future* is formed from the Supine by changing *m* into *rus*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. The Principal Parts.

Amor, amātus sum vel fui, amāri, *to be loved.*

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Impera.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
Present.	amor	amāre	amer	amāri	amātus
Imperf.	amābar		amārer	amari	
Fut. imp.	amābor		amandus sim	amātum iri	amandus
Prct. perf.	amatus sum vel fui		amatus sim vel fuerim	amatum esse vel fuisset	
Pluperf.	amatus eram vel fueram		amatus essem vel fuisset	amatum esse vel fuisset	
Fut. perf.	amatus ero vel fuero			amandum fuisse	

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *am.*

S. Amor,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
Amāris, ¹	<i>thou art</i>	
Amatur,	<i>he is</i>	
P. Amamur,	<i>we are</i>	
Amamini,	<i>you are</i>	
Amantur,	<i>they are</i>	

Preterimperfect, *was.*

S. Amābar,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
Amabāris,	<i>thou wast</i>	
Amabatur,	<i>he was</i>	
P. Amabamur,	<i>we were</i>	
Amabamini,	<i>you were</i>	
Amabantur,	<i>they were</i>	

Futureimperfect, *shall, will, be.*

S. Amābor,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
Amaberis,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
Amabitur,	<i>he shall</i>	
P. Amabimur,	<i>we shall</i>	
Amabimini,	<i>you shall</i>	
Amabuntur,	<i>they shall</i>	

Preterperfect, *was, have been.*

S. Amātus	{ <i>sum vel fui,</i>	<i>I have</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
	<i>es vel fuisti,</i>	<i>thou hast</i>	
	<i>est vel fuit,</i>	<i>he has</i>	
P. Amati	{ <i>sumus vel fuimus,</i>	<i>we have</i>	
	<i>estis vel fuistis,</i>	<i>you have</i>	
	<i>sunt, fuerunt vel fuere,</i>	<i>they have</i>	

Preterpluperfect, *had been.*

S. Amatus	{ <i>eram vel fueram,</i>	<i>I had</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
	<i>eras vel fueras,</i>	<i>thou hadst</i>	
	<i>erat vel fuerat,</i>	<i>he had</i>	
P. Amati	{ <i>erāmus vel fuerāmus,</i>	<i>we had</i>	
	<i>eratis vel fueratis,</i>	<i>you had</i>	
	<i>erant vel fuerant,</i>	<i>they had</i>	

¹ The second Person singular in the Passive Voice may end in *re* as well as *ris*, thus *amāre* may be said for *amāris*, *amabāre* for *amabāris*, &c.

Future perfect, *shall, will, have been.*

S. Amatus	{ ero <i>vel</i> fuero, eris <i>vel</i> fueris, erit <i>vel</i> fuerit,	I shall thou shalt he shall	} have been loved.
P. Amati	{ erimus <i>vel</i> fuerimus; eritis <i>vel</i> fueritis, erunt <i>vel</i> fuerint,	we shall you shall they shall	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Present Tense,
S. Amāre, amātor,	<i>be loved.</i>
Amator,	<i>let him be loved.</i>
P. Amamini,	<i>be loved.</i>
Amantor,	<i>let them be loved.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, <i>may, can,</i> <i>should, be.</i>		Preterimperfect, <i>were, or</i> <i>would, could, might, be.</i>	
S. Amer,	I	S. Amārer,	I would
Amēris,	thou	Amarēris,	thou wouldst
Ametur,	he	Amaretur,	he would
P. Amemur,	we	P. Amaremur,	we would
Amemini,	you	Amaremini,	you would
Amentur,	they	Amarentur,	they would

Preterperfect, *may have been.*

S. Amatus	{ fui <i>vel</i> fuerim, fuis <i>vel</i> fueris, fuit <i>vel</i> fuerit,	I may thou mayst he may	} have been loved.
P. Amati	{ fimus <i>vel</i> fuerimus, fitis <i>vel</i> fueritis, fuerint <i>vel</i> fuerint,	we may you may they may	

Preter-

Preterpluperfect, *would, should, might, have been.*

Amatus	{	essē <i>vel</i> fuissē,	I would	} have been loved.
		esses <i>vel</i> fuisses,	thou wouldst	
		esset <i>vel</i> fuisset,	he would	
Amati	{	essēmus <i>vel</i> fuissēmus,	we would	
		essetis <i>vel</i> fuissetis,	you would	
		essent <i>vel</i> fuissent,	they would	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimp. Tense,
Amāri, *to be loved.*

Future perfect,
Amandum fuisse, *shall have been loved.*

Future imperfect,
Amatum iri, *shall be loved.*

SUPINE.

Amatu, *to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present,

Amatus, a, um, *loved.*

Future,

Amandus, a, um, *to be loved.*

Preterperf. and Pluperf.
Amatum esse *vel* fuisse, *to have been loved.*

The SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. The Principal Parts.

Moneor, monitus sum *vel* fui, monēri, *to be advised.*

2. The

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imperat.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participle
Present.	moneor	monēre	moncar	monēri	monitus
Imperf.	monēbar		monēer	moneri	
Fut. im.	monēbor		monendus sim	monitum iri	monendus
Pret. perf.	monitus sum vel fui		monitus sim vel fuerim	monitum esse vel fuisse	
Pluperf.	monitus eram vel fueram		monitus essem vel fuisset	monitum esse vel fuisse	
Fut. perf.	monitus ero vel fuero			monendum fuisse	

3. The Numbers and Persons.

D.C.A. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *am.*

S. Moneor,	I am	} <i>advised.</i>
Monēris,	thou art	
Monetur,	he is	
P. Monemur,	we are	
Monemini,	you are	
Monentur,	they are	

Preterimperfect, <i>was.</i>		Future imperfect, <i>shall, will, be.</i>	
S. Monēbar, <i>I was</i>	} <i>advised.</i>	S. Monēbor, <i>I shall</i>	} <i>be advised.</i>
Monebaris, <i>thou wast</i>		Moneberis, <i>thou shalt</i>	
Monebatur, <i>he was</i>		Monebitur, <i>he shall</i>	
P. Monebamur, <i>we were</i>		P. Monebimur, <i>we shall</i>	
Monebamini, <i>you were</i>		Monebimini, <i>you shall</i>	
Monebantur, <i>they were</i>		Monebuntur, <i>they shall</i>	

Preterperfect, *was, have been.*

S. Monitus	{ sum vel fui, es vel fuisti, est vel fuit,	{ I have thou hast he has	} <i>been advised.</i>
P. Moniti	{ sumus vel fuimus, estis vel fuistis, sunt, fuerunt vel fuere,	{ we have you have they have	

Preterplu-

Preterpluperfect, *had been.*

rticiples
onitus

onendur

S. Monitus	{ eram <i>vel</i> fueram, eras <i>vel</i> fueras, erat <i>vel</i> fuerat, erāmus <i>vel</i> fuerāmus, eratis <i>vel</i> fueratis, erant <i>vel</i> fuerant,	I had thou hadst he had we had you had they had	} <i>been advised.</i>
P. Moniti			

Future perfect, *shall, will, have been.*

S. Monitus	{ ero <i>vel</i> fuero, eris <i>vel</i> fueris, erit <i>vel</i> fuerit, erimus <i>vel</i> fuerimus, eritis <i>vel</i> fueritis, erunt <i>vel</i> fuerint,	I shall thou shalt he shall we shall you shall they shall	} <i>have been advised.</i>
P. Moniti			

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

S. Monēre, monētor,	<i>be advised.</i>
Monetor,	<i>let him be advised.</i>
P. Monemini,	<i>be advised.</i>
Monentor,	<i>let them be advised.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, *may, can, should, be.*

S. Monear,	<i>I be</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
Moneāris,	<i>thou be</i>	
Moneatur,	<i>he be</i>	
P. Moneamur,	<i>we be</i>	}
Moneamini,	<i>you be</i>	
Moneantur,	<i>they be</i>	

Preterimperfect, *were, or would, could, might, be.*

S. Monērer,	<i>I would</i>	} <i>be advised.</i>
Monerēris,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	
Moneretur,	<i>he would</i>	
P. Moneremur,	<i>we would</i>	}
Moneremini,	<i>you would</i>	
Monerentur,	<i>they would</i>	

Preterperfect,

Preterperfect, *may have been.*

S. Monitus	{	sim <i>vel</i> fuerim,	I may	} <i>have been advised.</i>
		fis <i>vel</i> fueris,	thou mayst	
		fit <i>vel</i> fuerit,	he may	
P. Moniti	{	simus <i>vel</i> fuerimus,	we may	
		fitis <i>vel</i> fueritis,	you may	
		sint <i>vel</i> fuerint,	they may	

Preterpluperfect, *would, should, might, have been.*

S. Monitus	{	essem <i>vel</i> fuissem,	I would	} <i>have been advised.</i>
		essies <i>vel</i> fuisses,	thou wouldst	
		esset <i>vel</i> fuisset,	he would	
P. Moniti	{	essemus <i>vel</i> fuissemus,	we would	
		essetis <i>vel</i> fuissetis,	you would	
		essent <i>vel</i> fuissent,	they would	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect,
Monēri, *to be advised.*

Future imperfect,
Monitum iri, *shall be advised.*

Preterperfect & Preterpluperf.
Monitum esse *vel* fuisse, *to have
been advised.*

Future perfect,
Monendum fuisse, *shall have
been advised.*

S U P I N E.

Monitu, *to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present,
Monitas, a, um, *advised.*

Future,
Monendus, a, um, *to be advised.*

The

The THIRD CONJUGATION.

1. The Principal Parts.

Regor, *rectus sum vel fui*, regi, *to be ruled*.

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imperat.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	regor	regere	regar	regi	rectus
Imperf.	regēbar		regerer	regi	
Fut. imp.	regar		regendus sim	rectum iri	regendus
Pret. perf.	rectus sum <i>vel</i> fui		rectus sim <i>vel</i> fuerim	rectum esse <i>vel</i> fuisse	
Pluperf.	rectus eram <i>vel</i> fueram		rectus essem <i>vel</i> fuissem	rectum esse <i>vel</i> fuisse	
Fut. perf.	rectus ero <i>vel</i> fuero			regendum fuisse	

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *am*.

S. Regor,
Reris,
Regitur,
P. Regimur,
Regimini,
Reguntur,

I am
thou art
be is
we are
you are
they are

ruled.

Preter-

Preterimperfect, <i>was.</i>			Future imperfect, <i>shall, will, be.</i>		
S. Regēbar,	<i>I was</i>	} ruled.	S. Regar,	<i>I shall</i>	} be ruled.
Regebāris,	<i>thou wast</i>		Regēris,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
Regebatur,	<i>he was</i>		Regetur,	<i>he shall</i>	
P. Regebamur,	<i>we were</i>		P. Regemur,	<i>we shall</i>	
Regebamini,	<i>you were</i>		Regemini,	<i>you shall</i>	
Regebantur,	<i>they were</i>		Regentur,	<i>they shall</i>	

Preterperfect, *was, have been.*

S. Rectus	{ sum <i>vel</i> fui, es <i>vel</i> fuisti, est <i>vel</i> fuit,	<i>I have</i> <i>thou hast</i> <i>he has</i>	} been ruled.
P. Recti	{ sumus <i>vel</i> fuimus, estis <i>vel</i> fuistis, sunt, fuērunt <i>vel</i> fuēre,	<i>we have</i> <i>you have</i> <i>they have</i>	

Preterpluperfect, *had been.*

S. Rectus	{ eram <i>vel</i> fueram, eras <i>vel</i> fueras, erat <i>vel</i> fuerat,	<i>I had</i> <i>thou hadst</i> <i>he had</i>	} been ruled.
P. Recti	{ erāmus <i>vel</i> fuerāmus, eratis <i>vel</i> fueratis, erant <i>vel</i> fuerant,	<i>we had</i> <i>you had</i> <i>they had</i>	

Future perfect, *shall, will, have been.*

S. Rectus	{ ero <i>vel</i> fuero, eris <i>vel</i> fueris, erit <i>vel</i> fuerit,	<i>I shall</i> <i>thou shalt</i> <i>he shall</i>	} have been ruled.
P. Recti	{ erimus <i>vel</i> fuerimus, eritis <i>vel</i> fueritis, erunt <i>vel</i> fuerint,	<i>we shall</i> <i>you shall</i> <i>they shall</i>	

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

S. Regere, regitor,	<i>be ruled.</i>
Regitor,	<i>let him be ruled.</i>
P. Regimini,	<i>be ruled.</i>
Reguntor,	<i>let them be ruled.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, *may, can, should, be.*

S. Regar,	<i>I</i>
Regāris,	<i>thou</i>
Regatur,	<i>be</i>
P. Regamur,	<i>we</i>
Regamini,	<i>you</i>
Regantur,	<i>they</i>

be ruled.

Preterimperfect, *were, or would, could, might, be.*

S. Regerer,	<i>I would</i>
Regerēris,	<i>thou wouldst</i>
Regeretur,	<i>be would</i>
P. Regeremur,	<i>we would</i>
Regeremini,	<i>you would</i>
Regerentur,	<i>they would</i>

be ruled.

Preterperfect, *may have been.*

S. Rectus	<i>sim vel fuerim,</i>	<i>I may</i>
	<i>sis vel fueris,</i>	<i>thou mayst</i>
	<i>sit vel fuerit,</i>	<i>he may</i>
P. Recti	<i>simus vel fuerimus,</i>	<i>we may</i>
	<i>sitis vel fueritis,</i>	<i>you may</i>
	<i>sint vel fuerint,</i>	<i>they may</i>

have been ruled.

Preterpluperf. *would, should, might, have been.*

S. Rectus	<i>essem vel fuisset,</i>	<i>I would</i>
	<i>esses vel fuisset,</i>	<i>thou wouldst</i>
	<i>esset vel fuisset,</i>	<i>he would</i>
P. Recti	<i>essemus vel fuissetus,</i>	<i>we would</i>
	<i>essetis vel fuissetis,</i>	<i>you would</i>
	<i>essent vel fuissent,</i>	<i>they would</i>

have been ruled.

F

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense, Regi, <i>to be ruled.</i>	Future perfect, Regendum fuisse, <i>shall have been ruled.</i>
Future imperfect, Rectum iri, <i>shall be ruled.</i>	S U P I N E. Rectu, <i>to be ruled.</i>
Preterperf. & Preterpluperf. Rectum esse <i>vel</i> fuisse, <i>to have been ruled.</i>	PARTICIPLES. Present, Rectus, a, um, <i>ruled.</i> Future, Regendus, a, um, <i>to be ruled.</i>

The FOURTH CONJUGATION.

1. The Principal Parts.

Audior, auditus sum *vel* fui, audiri, *to be heard.*

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imperat.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	audior	audire	audiar	audiri	auditus
Imperf.	audiebar		audier	audiri	
Fut. imp.	audiar		audiendus sim	auditum iri	audiendus
Pret. perf.	auditus sum <i>vel</i> fui		auditus sim <i>vel</i> fuerim	auditum esse <i>vel</i> fuisse	
Pluperf.	auditus eram <i>vel</i> fueram		auditus essem <i>vel</i> fuisset	auditum esse <i>vel</i> fuisse	
Fut. perf.	auditus ero <i>vel</i> fuero			audiendum fuisse	

3. The

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *am.*

S. Audior,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>heard.</i>
Audiris,	<i>thou art</i>	
Auditor,	<i>he is</i>	
P. Audimur,	<i>we are</i>	
Audimini,	<i>you are</i>	
Audiuntur,	<i>they are</i>	

Preterimperfect, *was.*

S. Audiēbar,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>heard.</i>
Audiebāris,	<i>thou wast</i>	
Audiebatur,	<i>he was</i>	
P. Audiebamur,	<i>we were</i>	
Audiebamini,	<i>you were</i>	
Audiebantur,	<i>they were</i>	

Future imperfect, *shall, will, be.*

S. Audiar,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>be heard.</i>
Audiēris,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
Audietur,	<i>he shall</i>	
P. Audiemur,	<i>we shall</i>	
Audiemini,	<i>you shall</i>	
Audientur,	<i>they shall</i>	

Preterperfect, *was, have been.*

S. Auditus	{ <i>sum vel fui,</i>	<i>I have</i>	} <i>been heard.</i>
	<i>es vel fuisti,</i>	<i>thou hast</i>	
	<i>est vel fuit,</i>	<i>he has</i>	
P. Auditi	{ <i>sumus vel fuimus,</i>	<i>we have</i>	
	<i>estis vel fuistis,</i>	<i>you have</i>	
	<i>sunt, fuerunt, vel fuere,</i>	<i>they have</i>	

Preterpluperfect, *had been.*

S. Auditus	{ <i>eram vel fueram,</i>	<i>I had</i>	} <i>been heard.</i>
	<i>eras vel fueras,</i>	<i>thou hadst</i>	
	<i>erat vel fuerat,</i>	<i>he had</i>	
P. Auditi	{ <i>erāmus vel fuerāmus,</i>	<i>we had</i>	
	<i>eratis vel fueratis,</i>	<i>you had</i>	
	<i>erant vel fuerant,</i>	<i>they had</i>	

Future perfect, *shall, will, have been.*

S. Auditus	{	ero vel fuero,	I shall	} have been heard.
		eris vel fueris,	thou shalt	
		erit vel fuerit,	he shall	
P. Auditi	{	erimus vel fuerimus,	we shall	
		eritis vel fueritis,	you shall	
		erunt vel fuerint,	they shall	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

S. Audire, auditor,	be heard.
Auditor,	let him be heard.
P. Audimini,	be heard.
Audiuntor,	let them be heard.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, <i>may, can, should, be.</i>		Preterimperfect, <i>were, or would, could, might, be.</i>	
S. Audiar,	I	S. Audirei,	I would
Audiaris,	thou	Audireris,	thou wouldst
Audiatur,	he	Audiretur,	he would
P. Audiamur,	we	P. Audiremur,	we would
Audiamini,	you	Audiremini,	you would
Audiantur,	they	Audirentur,	they would

Preterperfect, *may have been.*

S. Auditus	{	sim vel fuerim,	I may	} have been heard.
		fis vel fueris,	thou mayst	
		sit vel fuerit,	he may	
P. Auditi	{	simus vel fuerimus,	we may	
		sitis vel fueritis,	you may	
		sint vel fuerint,	they may	

Preter-

Preterpluperfect, <i>would, should, might, have been.</i>			
S. Auditus	{	essem <i>vel</i> fuissem,	I would
	{	esses <i>vel</i> fuisses,	thou wouldst
	{	esset <i>vel</i> fuisset,	he would
P. Auditi	{	essēmus <i>vel</i> fuissēmus,	we would
	{	essetis <i>vel</i> fuissetis,	you would
	{	essent <i>vel</i> fuissent,	they would

have been heard.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimp. Tense,
Audiri, *to be heard.*

Future imperfect,
Auditum iri, *shall be heard.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf.
Auditum esse *vel* fuisse, *to have been heard.*

Future perfect,
Audiendum fuisse, *shall have been heard.*

SUPINE.

Auditum, *to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present,

Auditus, a, um, *heard.*

Future,

Audiendus, a, um, *to be heard.*

Formation of the Tenses in the Passive Voice.

THE Tenses of the Indicative and Potential Moods are formed from those of the Active that end in *o*, by adding *r*, or those that end in *m*, by changing *m* into *r*, as *amo*, *amor*, *ame-m*, *ame-r*.

The Imperative is the same as the Infinitive Active.

The Infinitive *Present* is formed from the Active by changing *e* in the 1st, 2d, and 4th Conjugations into *i*, and in the third *ēre* into *i*.

The *Future Imperfect* is the Supine Active with *iri*.

The *Supine* is formed from the Active by taking away *m*.

The *Participle Present* is formed from the Supine Active by changing *m* into *s*.

The *Participle Future* is formed from the Participle Present Active by changing *s* into *dus*.

The *Preterperfect* and *Preterpluperfect* of all Moods, and the *Future Perfect* Indicative, are the Participle Present Passive declined with the tenses of the Verb *sum*.

The *Future imperfect* Subjunctive and the *Future perfect* Infinitive are the Participle Future Passive declined with *sim* and *fuisse*.

Formation of the Persons in the Passive Voice.

In the second Person singular *s* Active is changed into *ris*; but *is* in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Conjugations into *ēris*, as *ama-s*, *ama-ris*; *reg-is*, *reg-eris*.

In the other Persons, *t* Active has *ur* added to it, *mus* is changed into *mur*, *tis* and *te* into *mini*; thus:

	Active.	Passive.
Sing.	<i>ama-s</i> , <i>amat</i> ,	<i>ama-ris</i> , <i>amat-ur</i> ,
Plur.	<i>ama-mus</i> , <i>ama-tis</i> , <i>amant</i> ,	<i>ama-mur</i> , <i>ama-mini</i> , <i>amant-ur</i> .

A VERB DEPONENT.

1. The Principal Parts.

Miror, mirātus sum *vel* fui, mirāri, *to admire.*

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imperat.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	miror	mirāre	mirer	mirāri	mirans
Imperf.	mirābar		mirārer	mirāri	
			mirātūrus	mirātūrum	mirātūrus
Fut. imp.	mirābor		sim &	esse &	&
			mirandus sim	miratum iri	mirandus
Pret. perf.	mirātus		miratus sim	miratum esse	
	sum <i>vel</i> fui		<i>vel</i> fuerim	<i>vel</i> fuisset	miratus
Pluperf.	miratus eram		miratus essem	miratum esse	
	<i>vel</i> fueram		<i>vel</i> fuisset	<i>vel</i> fuisset	
Fut. perf.	miratus ero			miraturum	
	<i>vel</i> fuero			fuisset &	
				mirandum	
				fuisset	

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, <i>do, am.</i>		Preterimperfect, <i>was.</i>	
S. Miror,	<i>I admire.</i>	S. Mirābar,	<i>I was</i>
Mirāris,	<i>thou admirest.</i>	Mirabāris,	<i>thou wast</i>
Miratur,	<i>he admires.</i>	Mirabatur,	<i>he was</i>
P. Miramur,	<i>we admire.</i>	P. Mirabamur,	<i>we were</i>
Miramini,	<i>you admire.</i>	Mirabamini,	<i>you were</i>
Mirantur,	<i>they admire.</i>	Mirabantur,	<i>they were</i>

admiring.

Future

Future imperfect, *shall, will.*

S. Mirābor,	I shall	} admire.
Miraberis,	thou shalt	
Mirabitur,	he shall	
P. Mirabimur,	we shall	
Mirabimini,	you shall	
Mirabuntur,	they shall	

Preterperfect, *have, did.*

S. Mirātus	{ sum <i>vel</i> fui,	I admired.
	{ es <i>vel</i> fuisti,	thou admiredst.
	{ est <i>vel</i> fuit,	he admired.
P. Mirati	{ sumus <i>vel</i> fuimus,	we admired.
	{ estis <i>vel</i> fuistis,	you admired.
	{ sunt, fuērunt, <i>vel</i> fuēre,	they admired.

Preterpluperfect, *had.*

S. Mirātus	{ eram <i>vel</i> fueram,	I had	} admired.
	{ eras <i>vel</i> fueras,	thou hadst	
	{ erat <i>vel</i> fuerat,	he had	
P. Mirati	{ erāmus <i>vel</i> fuerāmus,	we had	
	{ eratis <i>vel</i> fueratis,	you had	
	{ erant <i>vel</i> fuerant,	they had	

Future perfect, *shall, will, have.*

S. Mirātus	{ ero <i>vel</i> fuero,	I shall	} have admired.
	{ eris <i>vel</i> fueris,	thou shalt	
	{ erit <i>vel</i> fuerit,	he shall	
P. Mirati	{ erimus <i>vel</i> fuerimus,	we shall	
	{ eritis <i>vel</i> fueritis,	you shall	
	{ erunt <i>vel</i> fuerint,	they shall	

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

S. Mirāre, mirator,	<i>admire.</i>
Mirator,	<i>let him admire.</i>
P. Mirāmini,	<i>admire.</i>
Mirantor,	<i>let them admire.</i>

POTENTIAL or SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *may, can, should.*

S. Mirer,	<i>I</i>	<i>admire.</i>
Mirēris,	<i>thou</i>	
Miretur,	<i>he</i>	
P. Miremur,	<i>we</i>	
Miremini,	<i>you</i>	<i>admire.</i>
Mirentur,	<i>they</i>	

Preterimperfect, *would, could, might.*

S. Mirārer,	<i>I would</i>	<i>admire.</i>
Mirārēris,	<i>thou wouldst</i>	
Miraretur,	<i>he would</i>	
P. Mirarēmur,	<i>we would</i>	
Miraremini,	<i>you would</i>	<i>admire.</i>
Mirarentur,	<i>they would</i>	

Preterpluperfect, *may have.*

S. Mirātus	<i>sim vel fuerim,</i>	<i>I may</i>	<i>have admired.</i>
	<i>sis vel fueris,</i>	<i>thou mayst</i>	
	<i>sit vel fuerit,</i>	<i>he may</i>	
P. Mirati	<i>simus vel fuerimus,</i>	<i>we may</i>	
	<i>sitis vel fueritis,</i>	<i>you may</i>	<i>have admired.</i>
	<i>sint vel fuerint,</i>	<i>they may</i>	

Preterpluperfect, *would, should, might, have.*

S. Mirātus	<i>essem vel fuissē,</i>	<i>I would</i>	<i>have admired.</i>
	<i>esses vel fuisses,</i>	<i>thou wouldst</i>	
	<i>esset vel fuisset,</i>	<i>he would</i>	
P. Mirati	<i>essēmus vel fuissēmus,</i>	<i>we would</i>	
	<i>essetis vel fuissetis,</i>	<i>you would</i>	<i>have admired.</i>
	<i>essent vel fuissent,</i>	<i>they would</i>	

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect,
Mirāri, *to admire.*

Future imperfect Active,
Miraturum esse, *shall admire.*

Future imperfect Passive,
Miratum iri, *shall be admired.*

Preterperf. & Preterpluperf.
Miratum esse vel fuisse, *to have admired.*

Future perfect Active,
Miraturum fuisse, *shall have admired.*

Future perfect Passive,
Mirandum fuisse, *shall have been admired.*

GERUNDS.

Mirandi, *of admiring.*

Mirando, *in admiring.*

Mirandum, *to admire.*

Supine Active,

Miratum, *to admire.*

Supine Passive,

Miratu, *to be admired.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Active,

Mirans, *antis, admiring.*

Perfect Active,

Miratus, *a, um, having admired.*

Future Active,

Miraturus, *a, um, to admire.*

Future Passive,

Mirandus, *a, um, to be admired.*

RULES for the formation of the Preterperfect and Supine.

Obs. Words marked thus (*) are only used in their compounds.

The FIRST CONJUGATION.

THE first Conjugation makes *āvi* in the Preterperfect Tense, and *ātum* in the Supine, as *Amo, amavi, amatum.*

Except the following, which make *ui, itum*: *crepo, cubo, domo, sono, tono, veto.*

Except

Except also,

o, dedi, datum.
 uo, juvi, jutum.
 rico, fricui, frictum.
 avo, lavi, lotum, lautum, &
 lavatum.
 mico, micui, *but*
 mi-mico, micavi, micatum.
 oto, potavi, potum & potatum.

Seco, fecui, factum.
 Sto, steti, statum.
Its compounds make stiti, stitum,
& statum.
 Ap-Com-Ex-Im-plico, plicui,
 plicitum, & plicavi, plicatum.
 E-Inter-neco, necui, nectum.

The SECOND CONJUGATION.

The second Conjugation makes *ui, itum*, as
 Moneo, monui, monitum.

EXCEPTIONS.

Algeo, alsi.
 Ardeo, arsi, arsum.
 Augeo, auxi, auctum.
 Calveo, calvi.
 Caveo, cavi, cautum.
 Censeo, censui, censum.
 Cicio, civi, ¹ citum.
 Conniveo, connivi & connixi.
 Doceo, docui, doctum.
 Deleo, delēvi, delētum.
 Faveo, favi, fautum.
 Ferveo, ferbui, *from* ferbeo.
 Fleo, flevi, fletum.
 Foveo, fovi, fotum.
 Frigeo, frixi.
 Fulgeo, fulsi.
 Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum.
 Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum.

Jubeo, jussi, jussum.
 Luceo, luxi.
 Lugeo, luxi.
 Maneo, mansi, mansum.
 Misceo, miscui, mistum & mixtum.
 Mordeo, momordi, morsum.
 Moveo, movi, motum.
 Mulceo, mulsi, mulsam.
 Mulgeo, mulsi, mulsam & multum.
 Neo, nevi, netum.
 Paveo, pavi.
 Pendeo, pependi, pensum.
 * Pleo, * plevi, * pletum.
 Prandeo, prandi, pransum.
 Rideo, risi, risum.
 Sedeo, fedi, sessum.
 Sorbeo, sorbui, sorptum.
 Spondeo, spondi, sponsum.

¹ *Civi* is from *cio* of the 4th conjugation.

Strideo,

Strideo, stridi.
 Suadeo, suasi, suasum.
 Teneo, tenui, tentum.
 Tergeo, terfi, tersum.
 Tondeo, totondi, tonsum.
 Torqueo, torfi, tortum.

Torreo, torrui, tostum.
 Turgeo, turfi.
 Urgeo, urfi.
 Video, vidi, visum.
 Voveo, vovi, votum.

Ab-oleo,	olēvi,	olitur.
Ad-oleo,	olēvi,	ultum.
Ex-In-Obf-oleo,	olēvi,	olētum.

The THIRD CONJUGATION.

Bo makes *bi*, *bītum*, as Bibo, bibi, bibitum.

EXCEPTIONS.

* Cumbo, cubui, cubitum.	Scribo, scripsi, scriptum.
Nubo, nupsi, nuptum.	

CO makes *xi*, *ctum*, as Dico, dixi, dictum.

EXCEPTIONS.

Ico, ici, icum.	Parco, { parsi, parsum. peperci, parcitum.
Vinco, vici, victum.	

SCO makes *vi*, *tum*, as Nosco, novi, notum.

EXCEP.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Disco, didici.
 Pasco, pavi, pastum.
 Posco, poposci.

* Quinisco, quexi.
 Ag-Cog-nosco, nōvi, nitum.
 Com-Dif-pesco, pescui.

DO makes *di, sum*, as Scando, scandi, scansum.

E X C E P T I O N S.

*At claudio, lædo, ludo, cum divido, plaudo,
 Et rado, rodo, trudo, *vado quoque, si, sum.
 Abdo, addo, condo, credo, dedo quoque, dido,
 Edo, indo, perdo, prodo, jungantur et obdo,
 Reddo, subdo, trado, vendo, didique, ditumque.*

Abscendo, abscondi, absconditum.
 Cado, cecidi, casum.
 Cædo, cecidi, cæsum.
 Cedo, cessi, cessum.
 Comedo, comedi, comesum &
 comestum.
 Findo, fidi, fissum.
 Fundo, fudi, fustum.

Pando, pandi, passum.
 Pedo, pepēdi, peditum.
 Pendo, pependi, pensum.
 Scindo, scidi, scissum.
 Tendo, tetendi, tensum & ten-
 tum.
 Tundo, tutudi, tunsum & tustum.
Its compounds oftener make tustum.

GO & GUO make *xi, tum*, as Rego, rexi, rectum.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Ago, egi, actum.
 Cogo, coēgi, coactum.
 Dego, degi.
 Figo, fixi, fixum.
 Fingo, finxi, fictum.
 Frango, fregi, fractum.
 Frigo, frixi, frixum & frictum.

Lego, legi, lectum.
 Mergo, merxi, mersum.
 Mingo, minxi, mistum.
 * Pago, pepigi, pactum.
 Pango, panxi, pactum.
 Pergo, perrexi, perrectum.
 Pingo, pinxi, pictum.

G

Pungo,

Pungo, pupugi, punctum.	Spargo, sparsi, sparsum.
<i>Its compounds are regular; except</i>	Stringo, strinxi, strictum.
Repungo, repupugi, & repunxi,	Surgo, surrexi, surrectum.
repunctum.	Tango, tetigi, tactum.

Di-Intel-Neg-ligo, lexi, lectum.

HO¹ makes *xi, elum*, as Traho, traxi, tractum.

IO.

Capio, cepi, captum.	Elicio, elicui, elicium.
Cupio, cupivi, cupitum.	Pario, peperi, partum & pa-
Facio, feci, factum.	ritum.
Fodio, fodi, fossum.	Quatio, quassi, quasum.
Fugio, fugi, fugitum.	Rapio, rapui, raptum.
Jacio, jeci, jactum.	Sapio, sapui.
*Lacio, *lexi, *lectum.	*Specio, *spexi, *spectum.

LO makes *ui, itum*, as Molo, molui, molitum.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Alo, alui, alitum & altum.	Pfallo, pfalli.
Colo, colui, cultum.	Sallo, falli, falsum.
Consulo, consului, consultum.	Tollo, sustuli, sublātum.
Fallo, fefelli, falsum.	Vello, velli & vulsi, vulsum.
Pello, pepuli, pulsum.	Percello, perculi, perculsum.

Ante-Ex-Præ-cello, cellui, celsum.

De-Di-Per-vello, velli, vulsum.

MO makes *ui, itum*, as Fremo, fremui, fremitum.

EXCEPTIONS.

EXCEPTIONS.

Como, comsi, comtum.
Demo, demsi, demtum.
Emo, emi, emtum.

Premo, pressi, pressum.
Promo, promsi, promptum.
Sumo, sumsi, sumtum.

NO.

Cano, cecini, cantum.
Its compounds make *cinui*,
centum.
Cerno, crevi, cretum.
Gigno, genui, genitum.
Lino, levi & livi, litum.

Pono, posui, positum.
Sino, sivi, situm.
Sperno, spreui, spretum.
Sterno, stravi, stratum.
Temno, *temsi, *temptum.

PO makes *psi*, *ptum*, as Carpo, carpsi, carptum.

EXCEPTIONS.

Rumpo, rupi, ruptum.

Strepto, strepui, strepitum.

QUO.

Coquo, coxi, coctum.

Linquo, liqui, *lictum.

RO makes *ssi*, *sium*, as Gero, gessi, gestum.

EXCEPTIONS.

Curro, cucurri, cursum.
Fero, tuli, latum.
Quæro, quæsi, quæsitum.
Sero, serui, sertum.

Sero, sevi, satum, *so foru*.
Its compounds make *sevi*, *sium*.
Tero, trivi, tritum.
Verro, verri, versum.

SO makes *ſivi, ſitum*, as *Arceſſo, arceſſīvi, arceſſitum*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Depſo, depſui, depſum.
Inceſſo, inceſſi.

| Pinſo, pinſi & pinſui, pinſitum,
| pinſum & piſtum.
| Viſo, viſi.

TO.

Flecto, flexi, flexum.
Meto, meſſui, meſſum.
Mitto, miſi, miſſum.
Neſto, nexui & nexi, nexum.
Peto, petīvi, petītum.

| Pecto, pexui & pexi, pexum.
| Plecto, plexui, plexum.
| Siſto, ſiti, ſitum.
| Sterto, ſtertui & ſterti.
| Verto, verti, verſum.

UO makes *ui, utum*, as *Tribuo, tribui, tribūtum*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum.
Ruo, rui, ruitum.

| Its compounds make *rui, rutum*.
| Struo, ſtruxi, ſtructum.

VO makes *vi, utum*, as *Volvo, volvi, volūtum*.

Except *Vivo, vixi, victum*.

XO makes *ui, tum*, as *Texo, texui, textum*.

The FOURTH CONJUGATION.

The Fourth Conjugation makes *ivi*, *itum*, as
Audio, audīvi, audītum.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Amicio, amicui & amixi, amic- tum.	Sarcio, farsī, fartum.
Farcio, farsī, fartum.	Sentio, sensi, sensum.
Fulcio, fulsi, fultum.	Sepelio, sepelīvi, sepultum.
Haurio, hausi, haustum.	Sepio, sepsi, septum.
Raucio, rausi, rausum.	Singultio, singultīvi, singul- tum.
Salio, salui & salii, saltum.	Veneo, venii.
Its compounds make <i>filui</i> & <i>filii</i> , <i>sultum</i> .	Venio, veni, ventum.
Sancio, sanxi & sancīvi, sanc- tum & sancītum.	Vincio, vinxi, vinctum.
	A-O-perio, perui, pertum.
	Com-Re-perio, peri, pertum.*

VERBS

COMPOUNDED VERBS.

In compounded Verbs the last consonant of the preposition is often changed into the first of the simple verb: thus *ad-fero* becomes *affero*; *con-mendo*, *commendo*; *in-ludo*, *illudo*; *ob-peto*, *op-peto*; *per-licio*, *pellicio*, &c.

Sometimes it is changed into a different letter: thus *ab-fero* into *aufero*; *in-plico* into *implico*, &c.

A letter is sometimes added to the preposition, as *redeo*, for *re-eo*; or taken from it, as *omitto* for *ob-mitto*; *trano* for *trans-no*, &c.

These verbs in composition generally change their first vowel into *e*: *arceo*, *carpo*, *damno*, *fallō*, *farcio*, *fatiscor*, *gradior*, *lactō*, *pario*, *partio*, *patro*, *sacro*, *scando*, *spargo*, *tractō*. Yet we find *præ-damno*, *desacro*, *pertractō*.

These change it into *i*: *cado*, *cædo*, *cano*, *egeo*, *fateor*, *habeo*, *lædo*, *luteo*, *placeo*, *quæro*, *rapio*, *salio*, *sapio*, *statuo*, *taceo*, *tango*, *teneo*; except *complaceo*, *perplaceo*, and *posi sibeo*.—*Occano* & *re-cano* are also found.

These change it into *i* in the present only: *ago, capio, emo, frango, jacio, latio, pango, premo, rego, sedeo, specio*; except *cogo, dego, perago, satago*; *de-ob-re-pango*; *circum-super-sedeo*.—*Facio*, when compounded with a preposition, changes *a* into *i*, as *afficio, interficio*, &c.—*Lego*, when compounded with *con-de-di-e-inter-nec-se*, changes *e* into *i*.

The compounds of *calco* & *salto* change *a* into *u*.

Those of *plaudo* change *au* into *o*, except *applaudo*.

Those of *claudo, larvo, quatuo*, cast away *a*; thus *recludo, diluo, percutio*.

Preterperfect and Supine of Compounded Verbs.

Compounded verbs form their Preterperfect and Supine like their simples.

Preterperfects excepted.

The double syllable of the simple is lost in the compound, as *spondeo, spondendi*; *respondeo, respondi*.

But the compounds of *disco* & *posco* retain the double syllable; and sometimes those of *curro*, except *circum-re-sub-trans-curro*.

Supines excepted.

These change *a* into *e*: *cantum, captum, carptum, factum, fartum, jactum, partum, raptum, sparsum*.

NEUTER PASSIVES.

These verbs are called Neuter Passives, which have a Passive Preterperfect Tense,

Audeo, ausus sum.

Gaudeo, gavissus sum.

Fio, factus sum.

Soleo, solitus sum.

Fido, filius sum.

Verbs which have two Preterperfects.

These verbs have both an Active and a Passive Preterperfect Tense: *libet, licet, piget, pudet, juro, nubo, placeo, suesco*.

Verbs which have no Supine.

These verbs have no Supine:

The compounds of *nuo* & *gruo*;

Those of *cado*, except *incido, occido, recido*;

Neuters in *ueo*;

Neuters in *eo, ui*; except *caleo, careo, coaleo, doleo, jaceo, lateo, liceo, mereo, noceo, oleo, pareo, placeo, taceo, valeo*, most of which are not found in the supine, but in the participle future.

The

The rest are comprehended in these verses :

Algeo, *cum* timeo, *sic* urgeo, lugeo, fulgeo,
 Frigeo, *cum* sileo, *sic* turgeo, luceo, strideo ;
 Ango, clango, luo, disco, compesco, quinsco,
 Dego, lambo, mico, dispesco, posco, refello,
 Incesso, metuo, ningo, *cum* prodigo, psallo,
 Strido, scabo, pluo, sido, *cum* respuo, rudo,
 Sterto, tremo, sapio, satago, *cum* veneo, viso ;
 Cæcutit, glocio, dementio, gestit, ineptit,
His et proflilio, pariterque ferocio jungas.

Verbs which have no Preterperfect or Supine.

These verbs have no Preterperfect or Supine.

Verbs in *scio*, that signify *to grow*, or *to become* ;

Verbs in *urio*, that signify *aefire*, except *parturio* ; also

Flaveo, *cum* scateo, liveoque, renideo, polleo,
 Nexo, aveo, denseo, glabreo, *cum* lacteo, mœreo ;
 Ambigo, fitto*, furo, ferio, labo, vergo, recello,
 Divortor, plico, prævertor, liquet, *et* reminiscor,
 Diffiteor, ringor, medeor, vescorque, liquorque.

Verbs which borrow their tenses from others.

Inceptives in *scio* borrow their perfects from their primitives :
 thus *tepesco, tepui*, from *tepeo*.

Ferio, percussi, percussum, *from* percutio ;
 Fero, tuli, latum, *from* tulo ;
 Furo, insanivi, insanitum, *from* insanio ;
 Meio, minxi, mictum, *from* mingo ;
 Sido, sedi, sessum, *from* sedeo ;
 Sum, fui, *from* suo ;
 Tollo, sustuli, sublatum, *from* suffero ;
 Liquor, liquefactus sum, *from* liquefio ;
 Medeor, medicatus sum, *from* medicor ;
 Reminiscor, recordatus sum, *from* recordor ;
 Vescor, patus sum, *from* pascor, &c.

Verbs which have different conjugations.

Some are usually of the 1st, and sometimes of the 3d, as :
 Lavo, lavas, lavare, & Lavo, lavis, lavere.

* Neuter.

VERBS DEPONENT.

To form Deponents, suppose they have an Active, and, having found its Supine by the preceding rules, form from thence the Preterperfect Tense.

Except in the
SECOND CONJUGATION.

Fateor, factus sum.
Its compounds make fessus.

Misereor, misertus sum.
Reor, ratus sum.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Adipiscor, adeptus sum.
Apiscor, aptus sum.
Comminiscor, commentus sum.
Expergiscor, experrectus sum.
Fruor, fructus & fructus sum.
Grador, gressus sum.
Labor, lapsus sum.
Loquor, locutus sum.
Moriō, mortuus sum.

Nanciscor, nactus sum.
Nitor, nixus & nixus sum.
Obliviscor, oblitus sum.
Orior, ortus sum.
Paciscor, pactus sum.
Patior, passus sum.
Proficiscor, profectus sum.
Sequor, secutus sum.
Ulciscor, ultus sum.

Moriō makes in the Participle future moriturus; nascor, nasciturus; & orior, oriturus.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Metior, mensus sum.

Ordior, orsus sum, *to begin.*

Some are usually of the 2d, and sometimes of the 3d, as :

Ferveo, ferves;
Fulgeo, fulges;
Strideo, strides;
Tueor, tuēris;
Tergeo, terges;

} &

Fervo, fervis.
Fulgo, fulgis.
Strido, stridis.
Tuor, tuēris.
Tergo, tergis.

The last is of both conjugations indifferently.

Fodio, fodis, fodire;
Sallo, fallis, fallire;
Moriō, morēris, mori;
Orior, orēris;
Potior, potēris;

} &

Fodio, fodis, fodire.
Sallo, fallis, fallire.
Moriō, morīris, moriri.
Orior, orīris, oriri.
Potior, potīris, potiri.

IRREGULAR

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Ac-
pre-
fect

Those Verbs are called *irregular*, whose Tenses are not all formed according to the Rules.

1. The Principal Parts.

Possū,	potui,		posse,	<i>to be able.</i>
Eo,	ivi,	itum,	ire,	<i>to go.</i>
Volo,	volui,		velle,	<i>to be willing.</i>
Nolo,	nolui,		nolle,	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
Malo,	malui,		malle,	<i>to be more willing.</i>
Fero,	tuli,	latum,	ferre,	<i>to bear.</i>
Fio,	factus sum <i>vel</i> fui,		feri,	<i>to become.</i>
Feror,	latus sum <i>vel</i> fui,		ferri,	<i>to be borne.</i>

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicative.	Imp.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
Present	possum		possim	posse	
	eo	i	eam	ire	iens
	volo		velim	velle	volens
	nolo	noli	notim	nolle	nolens
	malo		malim	malle	malens
	fero	fer	feram	ferre	ferens
	fio	fi	fiam	fieri	factus
	feror	ferre	ferar	ferri	latus
Imperf.	poteram		possem	posse	
	ibam		irem	ire	
	volēbam		vellem	velle	
	nolēbam		nollem	nolle	
	malēbam		mallem	malle	
	ferēbam		ferrem	ferre	
	fiēbam		fierem	fieri	
	ferēbar		ferret	ferri	

Fut. imp.

	Indicative.	Imp.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
Fut. imp.	potero		iturus sim	iturum esse	iturus
	ibo				
Fut. imp.	volam				
	nolam				
	malam				
	feram		laturus sim	laturum esse	laturus
	fiam		faciendus sim	factum iri	faciendus
	ferar		ferendus sim	latum iri	ferendus
Pret. per.	potui		potuerim	potuisse	
	ivi		iverim	ivisse	
	volui		voluerim	voluisse	
	nolui		noluerim	noluisse	
	malui		maluerim	maluisse	
	tuli		tulerim	tulisse	
	factus sum		factus sim	factum esse	
	vel fui		vel fuerim	vel fuisse	
	latus sum		latus sim	latum esse	
	vel fui		vel fuerim	vel fuisse	
Pluperf.	potueram		potuissem	potuisse	
	iveram		ivissem	ivisse	
	volueram		voluissem	voluisse	
	nolueram		noluissem	noluisse	
	malueram		maluissem	maluisse	
	tuleram		tulissem	tulisse	
	factus eram		factus essem	factum esse	
	vel fueram		vel fuisset	vel fuisse	
	latus eram		latus essem	latum esse	
	vel fueram		vel fuisset	vel fuisse	
Fut. perf.	potuero				
	ivero			iturum fuisse	
	voluero				
	noluero				
	maluero				
	tulero				
	factus ero			laturum fuisse	
	vel fuero			faciendum	
	latus ero			fuisse	
	vel fuero			ferendum	

3. The Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

S. Possum, potes, potest, Eo, is, it, Volo, vis, vult, Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, Malo, mavis, mavult, Fero, fers, fert, Fio, fis, fit, Feror, ferris, fertur,	P. possumus, potestis, possunt. imus, itis, eunt. volumus, vultis, volunt. nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt. malumus, mavultis, malunt. ferimus, fertis, ferunt. simus, fitis, fiunt. ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.
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Preterimperfect,

S. Pot-eram, eras, erat, I-bam, bas, bat, Vol- Nol- Mal- } ebam, ebas, ebat, Fer- Fi- Fer-ebam, ebaris, ebatur,	P. eramus, eratis, erant. bamus, batis, bant. ebamus, ebatis, ebant. ebamur, ebamini, ebantur.
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Future imperfect,

S. Pot-ero, eris, erit, I-bo, bis, bit, Vol- Nol- Mal- } am, es, et, Fer- Fi- Fer-ar, eris, etur,	P. erimus, eritis, erunt. bimus, bitis, bunt. emus, etis, ent. emur, emini, entur.
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Preterperfect,

Preterperfect,

S. Potu-	{	i, isti, it,		P.
Iv-				
Volu-				imus, istis, erunt, <i>vel</i> ēre.
Nolu-				
Malu-				
Tul-	{	sum, es, est,		i sumus, i estis, i sunt,
Fact-us				<i>vel vel vel</i>
Lat-us				fui, fuisti, fuit, fuimus, fuillis, <i>v.</i> fuēre.

Preterpluperfect,

S. Potu-	{	eram, eras, erat,		P.
Iv-				
Volu-				eramus, eratis, erant.
Nolu-				
Malu-				
Tul-	{	eram, eras, erat,		i eramus, i eratis, i erant,
Fact-us				<i>vel vel vel</i>
Lat-us				fueram, fueras, fuerat, fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future perfect,

S. Potu-	{	ero, eris, erit,		P.
Iv-				
Volu-				erimus, eritis, erint.
Nolu-				
Malu-				
Tul-	{	ero, eris, erit,		i erimus, i eritis, i erunt,
Fact-us				<i>vel vel vel</i>
Lat-us				fuerō, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Imperative

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

S.	I, ito,	ito,	P.	ite, itote,	euntē.
	Noli, nolīto,			nolite, nolitote.	
	Fer, fertō,	ferto,		ferte, fertote,	ferunto.
	Fi, fito,	fito,		fitē, fitote,	fiunto.
	Ferre, fertor,	fertor,		ferimini,	feruntor.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense,

S.	Pof-sim,	fiſ,	ſit,	P.	sīmus,	sītis,	ſint.
	E-am,	as,	at,		amus,	atis,	ant.
	Vel-						
	Nol-	} im, is,	it,		īmus,	ītis,	int.
	Mal-						
	Fer-	} am, as,	at,		amus,	atis,	ant.
	Fi-						
	Fer-ar,	aris,	atur,		amur,	amini,	antur.

Preterimperfect,

S.	Pof-sem,	ſes,	ſet,	P.	ſemus,	ſetis,	ſent.
	I-rem,	res,	ret,		remus,	retis,	rent.
	Vel-						
	Nol-	} lem, les,	let,		lemus,	letis,	lent.
	Mal-						
	Fer-	} rem, res,	ret,		remus,	retis,	rent.
	Fie-						
	Fer-rer,	reris,	retur,		remur,	remini,	rentur.
							Preter-

Preterperfect,

S.	P.
Potu-	
Iv-	
Volu-	
Nolu-	
Malu-	
Tul-	
Fact-us	
Lat-us	
erim, eris, erit,	
erimus, eritis, erint.	
sim, sis, sit,	
simus, sitis, sint,	
vel vel vel	
vel vel vel	
fuerim, fueris, fuerit,	
fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.	

Preterpluperfect,

S.	P.
Potu-	
Iv-	
Volu-	
Nolu-	
Malu-	
Tul-	
Fact-us	
Lat-us	
issem, isses, isset,	
issemus, issetis, issent.	
essem, esses, esset,	
essemus, essetis, essent,	
vel vel vel	
vel vel vel	
fuissem, fuisses, fuisset,	
fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperf.

Posse.
 Ire.
 Velle.
 Nolle.
 Malle.
 Ferre.
 Fieri.
 Ferri.

Preterperf. and Preterplup.

Potuisse.
 Ivisse.
 Voluisse.
 Noluisse.
 Maluisse.
 Tulisse.
 Factum } esse
 vel
 fuisse.
 Latum }

Eo and *fero* are regular in the rest of the Active, and *fi* and *feror* of the Passive; but *eo* and its compounds have in the Participle Present *iens*, *euntis*; and in the Gerunds *eundi*, *eundo*, *eundum*.

Es, *est*, *estis*; *esto*, *este*, *estote*; *essim*; *esse*, are used for *edis*, *edit*, *editis*; *edito*, *edite*, *editote*; *ederem*; *edere*, to eat; and *estur* for *editur* in the Passive.

Prosum is a compound of *sum*. It takes a *d* in the Persons, which in *sum* begin with an *e*, as *es*, *prod-es*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Those Verbs are called *defective*, which want some Tenses or Persons.

Some Verbs are seldom used but in the third Person singular, and generally called Impersonals, such as *decet*; formed thus:

Indic. Decet, decēbat, decēbit, decuit, decuerat, decuerit; *Subj.* deceat, decēret, decuerit, decuisset; *Infin.* decēre, decuisse.¹

These have only the Tenses formed from the Preterperfect,

CŒPI,

ODI,

MEMINI,

}

eram, ero, erim, issem, isse.

¹ Some of them are to be found in the third person plural; thus: *Non te hæc pudet?* Ter.

Cæpi makes *captus sum*. *Odi* makes *ofus sum*.
Memini makes *memento, mementote*. **ADVERB.**

AIO, *Ind. Pres. S. Aio, ais, ait. P. aiunt.*
I say. Imp. S. Aiebam, as, at. P. amus, atis, ant.
Perf. S. Ai, aisti, ait. P. aistis, aierunt.
Imperative. Ai.
Subj. Pres. S. Aias, aiat. P. aiamus, aiant.
Part. Aiens.

INQUIO, *Ind. Pres. S. Inquo, orinquam, is, it. P. imus, itis, iunt.*
I say. Imp. S. Inquiebat. P. inquiebant.
Perf. S. Inquisti.
Fut. imp. S. Inquies, inquiet.
Imper. S. Inque, inquito.
Subj. Pres. S. Inquiat.
Part. Inquiens.

QUÆSO, *Ind. Pres. S. Quæso, quæsis, quæsit. P. quæsumus.*
I pray. Inf. Pres. Quæserere.
Part. Quæsens.

CONFIT, *Ind. Pres. S. Confit.*
It is done. Subj. imp. S. Confieret.
Inf. Pres. Confieri.

DEFIT, *Ind. Pres. S. Defit.*
It is wanting. Fut. Imp. S. Defiet.
Subj. Pres. S. Defiat.
Inf. Pres. Defieri.

INFIT, *Ind. Pres. S. Infit.*
He begins.

OVAS, *Ind. Pres. S. Ovas, ovat.*
He rejoices. Subj. Pres. S. Ovet.
Imp. S. Ovaret.
Gerund. Ovandi.
Part. Ovans. Ovatus.

APAGE, *Imper. S. Apage.*
Away.

AVE, *Imper. S. Ave, aveto. P. avete, avetote.*
Hail. Inf. Avere.

SALVE, *Ind. Pres. S. Salveo.*
Hail. Fut. Imp. S. Salvebis.
Imper. S. Salve, Salveto. P. salvete, salvetote.

AUSIM.

ADVERB.

An Adverb is generally joined to a Verb to explain its signification.

Some Adverbs are compared; as *doctè, doctius, doctissimè; benè, melius, optimè.*

PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is placed before a Substantive, which it governs, and connects with a Sentence.

These Prepositions govern an Ablative: *a, ab, abs, absque, coram, cum, de, e, ex, palam, præ, pro, sine, tenus.*

These govern an Accusative and an Ablative: *in, clam, sub, subter, super.*

AUSIM, *Subj. Pres. S. Ausim, ausis, ausit. P. ausint.*

I dare.

FAXO, *Ind. Pres. S. Faxo.*

I will take care. Subj. Pres. S. Faxim, is, it. P. imus, itis, int.

CEDO, *Imper. S. Cedo. P. cedite.*

Give.

The first persons *dor*, to be given, & *der*; *for*, to speak, & *fer*; & *fei*; are obsolete.

These govern an Accusative:

*Ad, penes, adversus, circum, cis, circiter, erga,
Extra, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus, ob, intra,
Ultra, post, præter, propter, prope, pone, secundum,
Per, circa, citra, contra, juxta, inter, et, infra.*¹

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction joins sentences together.

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is an exclamation, expressing a sudden emotion, or passion, of the mind.

¹ *Am, con, di, dis, re, se*, are called inseparable prepositions, as they are only used in composition.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the proper construction of words in a sentence.

A simple Sentence consists of a Nominative, a Verb, and the case of the Verb.

Sentences are divided by the following Points or Stops:

A Comma (,) a Semicolon (;) a Colon (:) a Period or full Stop (.) an Interrogation (?) an Admiration (!) a Parenthesis ()

There are two Parts of Syntax: Concord, when words agree together; and Government, when a word requires another to be in a particular case or mood.

CONCORD.

There are three Concords; the first, between the Nominative Case and the Verb; the second, between the Substantive and the Adjective; the third, between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The

The Nominative Case and the Verb.

The Verb agrees with its Nominative Case in number and person ; as :

Sol ruit, et montes umbrantur, Virgil. The Sun descends, and the mountains are shaded.¹

To find the Nominative Case, ask the question *who* or *what* with the Verb, and the word, that answers to the question, is the Nominative to the Verb.

Two or more Nominatives Singular will have a Verb Plural ; as :

Virtus, fama, decus, divitiis parent, Horace. Virtue, fame and glory give way to riches.²

¹ Every nominative must have a verb, and every verb a nominative, expressed or understood. Thus in *Di meliora!* Virg. *dent* is understood. In *Sunt quos juvat*, Hor. *homines* is understood. Hence no impersonal is without a nominative. In the sentence : *Non cui-vis homini contingit adire Corinthum*, Hor. *adire Corinthum* is the nom. to *contingit*. In *Pluit, Tonat, Deus* or *nubes* is understood.

The nom. of pronouns is seldom expressed, unless for emphasis, as *Tu dominus, tu vir, tu mihi frater eras*. Ovid.

Aiunt, dicunt, ferunt, &c. are seldom found with a nom. expressed. *Homines* is then understood.

The nom. is sometimes found before an infinitive ; then *cæpit* or *solet* are understood ; as *Stomachari Canius*, i. e. *cæpit*.

² A verb is sometimes put in the plural after a nom. & an abl. with *cum* ; as *Remo cum fratre Quirinus Jura dabunt*.

If

If the Nominatives be of different persons, the Verb shall agree with the first rather than the second, or with the second rather than the third; as: *Ego & Cicero valemus*, Cicero. My son Cicero and I are well.

Sometimes the Verb agrees with the last Nominative; as:

Ego & Cicero meus flagitabit, Cic. My son Cicero and I shall ask it.

A noun of multitude Singular may have a Verb Plural in Latin as in English; as:

Turba ruunt, Ovid. The multitude rush.

A sentence is sometimes the Nominative to a Verb; as:

Incertum est quàm longa vita futura sit, Cic. How long life will be is uncertain.

A Verb between two Nominatives of different Numbers may agree with either; as:

Omnia pontus erant, or *erat*, Ovid. All things were sea.

The Substantive and the Adjective.

The Adjective agrees with its Substantive in gender, number and case; as:

Mala mens, malus animus, Terence. A wicked genius, a wicked heart.¹

¹ Every adjective must have a substantive, expressed or understood: thus *Triste lupus stabulis*, i. e. *negotium*; *Vesci ferinâ*, i. e. *carne*; *Primas tenere*, i. e. *partes*; *Calidâ lavari*, i. e. *aquâ*; *Mortalis*, i. e. *homo*; *Profundum*, i. e. *mare*, &c.

To find the Substantive, ask the question *who* or *what* with the Adjective, and the word, that answers to the question, is the Substantive.

Two or more Substantives Singular will have an Adjective Plural; as:

Lupus et Agnus compulsi, Phædrus. A wolf and a lamb driven together.

If the Substantives be of different genders, the Adjective shall agree with the Masculine rather than the Feminine, or with the Feminine rather than the Neuter; as:

Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt, Ter. My father and mother are dead.

If the Substantives express things without life, the Adjective may be of the neuter gender; as:

Divitiæ, decus & gloria in oculis sita sunt, Sallust. Riches, honor and glory are placed before our eyes.

Sometimes the Adjective agrees with the last Substantive; as:

Salus, liberi, fama, fortunæ sunt carissimæ, Cic. Life, children, honor and riches are dearest.

The word *Man* joined with an Adjective is omitted, and the Adjective is put in the Masculine; as:

Boni rari, Juvenal. Good men are scarce.

The

The word *Thing* joined with an Adjective is not expressed; but the Adjective becomes Neuter; as: *Labor omnia vincit*, Virg. Labor conquers all things.

An Adjective between two Substantives of different Genders may agree with either; as: *Paupertas mihi onus visum*, or *visa est*, Ter. Poverty seemed a burden to me.

The Antecedent and the Relative.

When the word *That* may be turned into *who* or *which*, it is expressed by the Relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*; as: The burden *that* is borne, *that is*, *which* is borne.

The Relative agrees in gender, number and case with a Substantive understood after it; and in gender, number and person with the Substantive going before, called its Antecedent; as:

Onus, quod (onus understood) *fertur*, Ovid. The burden, which (burden) is borne.

Literæ, quas (literas und.) *dedi*, Cic. The letter, which (letter) I gave.¹

¹ The substantive is sometimes expressed after, and the antecedent is sometimes understood before, the relative; as *Urbem quam statuo, vestra est*, Virg. i. e. *urbs, quam urbem statuo*.

Sometimes the antecedent is understood in a possessive pronoun; as *Nec mea verba legis, qui sum submotus ad Istrum*, Ovid; i. e. *verba mei, qui*, &c.

The relative is included in the rules for the concord of the adjective; thus *Animal, quem vocamus hominem*, Cic. *Pompeius, quod mihi summo dolori est, ipse se afflixit*, Cic.

In construing Latin, the Relative must be taken immediately after its antecedent.

If no Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative must be the Nominative to the Verb; as:

Onus, quod fertur.

If a Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be governed by the Verb, or some other word following; as:

Literæ, quas ego dedi.

Ii, quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Those, whose glory cannot die.

GOVERNMENT.

Words put in the same Case.

Two Substantives, signifying the same thing, are put in the same case by Apposition; as:

Iustitia virtus, Cic. Justice, a virtue.*

* This is called by some grammarians a fourth concord.

The latter Substantive is often put in the genitive, as *Fons Timavi, Virg.*

If the latter Substantive is susceptible of a change in termination, to express a difference of gender, it must agree with the former, as *Populum latè regem, Virg. Regina pecunia, Hor. Raptores lupi, Virg. Sithonis unda, Ovid.*

The

The Verbs *sum*, *fo*, *existo*, most Verbs Neuter and Passive, require the same case after, which they have before, them; as:

Ira est furor, Hor. Anger is a madness.

Ego incedo Regina, Virg. I move a Queen.

Cupio me non mendacem putari, Cic. I wish not to be thought a liar.

Licet illis esse timidis, Liv. They may be fearful.¹

Words which govern a GENITIVE.

When two Substantives come together, signifying different things, the latter is put in the Genitive; as:

Amor nummi, Juv. The love of money.²

I

An

¹ In the last instance the verb may be followed by an accusative, *illos* being understood before *esse*, thus: *Licet illis (illos und.) esse timidus*. So *expedit bonas esse vobis*, Ter.¹ Observe that these infinitives admit after them only a nom. a dat. or an acc. If any other case precede them, they must be followed by an accusative.

In poetry a nominative is sometimes found after *esse*, instead of an accusative, as *Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis*, Hor. *Retulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos*, Ovid. Sometimes the infinitive is omitted, as *Sensit medios delapsus in hostes*, Virg. for *se delapsum esse*. In all these cases it must be observed that the pronoun is not expressed before the infinitive.

² Every genitive must depend upon a substantive expressed or understood. Nothing is more common than an ellipsis of the former. Thus *Aliquid novi*, Ter. i. e. *negotium*. *Ultimum dimicationis*,

An Adjective in the Neuter gender, without a Substantive expressed, is followed by a Genitive; as :

Id

dimicationis, Liv. i. e. *negotium* or *tempus*. *Tantum telluris*, Virg. i. e. *spatium*. *Angusta viarum*, Virg. i. e. *loci*. *Acuta belli*, Hor. i. e. *negotia* or *pericula*. *Poppæa Neronis*, Plin. i. e. *conjug.* Cum ille se *custodiæ* diceret in castris romanis fuisse, Cic. i. e. *causâ*. *Adolescentis est*, Cic. i. e. *officium*. *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris*, Ter. i. e. *templum*. *Per Varronis*, Cic. i. e. *fundum*. *Aberant bidui*, Cic. i. e. *iter*. *Quid Romæ faciam?* Juv. i. e. *in urbe*. *Laudis avidus*, Cic. i. e. *causâ*, *ratione*, *re*, *possessione*, &c. *Minoris constabit*, Juv. i. e. *pretio*. *Alterum incusat probri*, Plaut. i. e. *crimine*. *Artis indigent*, Cic. i. e. *re*, &c.

The genitive, signifying possession, is often changed into an adjective; as *Domus paterna*, Cic. for *domus patris*.

The genitive is sometimes changed into a dative; as *Fratri ædes fient perviæ*, Ter. for *fratris*.

The genitive is often changed into an accusative or an ablative with a preposition; as *Odium erga Romanos*, Nep. *Cura de salute patriæ*, Cic.

If the former substantive is derived from a neuter verb, the latter is often put in the case of that verb; as *Colloquia cum amicis*, Cic. *Iter ad Euphratem*, Curt. *Accessus ad urbem*, Cic. *Neque in honorem aditus, neque in curiam reditus*, Cic. *Sibi successorem*, Suet. *Iustitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus institutisque populorum*, Cic. In the old Latinity the accusative is even found after a substantive derived from a verb active; as *Quid istum tibi tactio est?* Plaut.

OF PRONOUNS.

Nouns taken in a passive sense require the genitives *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*; thus *Amor mei* signifies the love, with which I am loved. But when action or possession are signified, the pronouns agree with the nouns; thus *Amor meus* means the love, with which I love. But this distinction is often neglected.

Numerals,

out a *Id negotii*, Ter. That business.¹

itive; Adjectives, which signify *fear* or *confidence*; *desire*,
care, or *negligence*; *knowledge*, *ignorance* or *doubt*;
Innocence or *guilt*, are followed by a Genitive; as:
Id *Timidus Deorum*, Ovid. Fearing the Gods.

Virg. *Laudis avidus*, Cic. Desirous of praise.

, Hor. *Imperitus rerum*, Ter. Unacquainted with the
conjux. world.

causa. *Fraterni sanguinis insons*, Ovid. Guiltless of a
 , Ter. brother's blood.²

bidui,

Laudis

Minoris

f. i. e.

to an

Fratri

abla-

Cura

b, the

a cum

, Cic.

i suc-

plitu-

s even

Quid

, *tui,*

which

d, the

love,

erals,

I 2

Ad-

Numerals, partitives, comparatives and superlatives require
 to be followed by *nostrum* and *vestrum*, rather than by *nostri*
 and *vestri*.

The possessive pronouns admit after them the genitives of
 substantives, adjectives, pronouns and participles, which agree
 with the primitives understood; as *Tuum hominis simplicis pectus*
vidimus, Cic. *Meum solius peccatum corrigi non potest*, Cic.
Contentus ero nostram ipsorum amicitiam, Cic. *Et flecti, et nostros*
vidisti flectis ocellos, Ovid.

¹ Such as these adjectives *id*, *hoc*, *quid*, *aliquid*, *quidquam*,
multum, *plus*, *plurimum*, *minus*, *minimum*, *tantum*, *quantum*,
dimidium, *medium*, *extremum*, *summum*, *ultimum*, &c. It is obser-
 vable that *quod*, *aliquod*, *quoddam* always agree with their sub-
 stantives, and that *quod* and *plus* are always followed by a genitive.

Nihil, *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *istud*, *quid*, *aliquid*, *quidquam*, elegantly
 admit the genitive of neuter adjectives of the second declen-
 sion; as *Nihil sinceri*, Cic. *Quid reliqui est?* Ter. But this
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 by a genitive. Among these the following may be observed:

Acer *militiae*, Tac. *belli*, Patere.

Ager

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Id negotii, Ter. That business.¹

Adjectives, which signify *fear or confidence; desire, care, or negligence; knowledge, ignorance or doubt; innocence or guilt*, are followed by a Genitive; as: *Timidus Deorum*, Ovid. Fearing the Gods.

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I 2

Ad-

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¹ Such as these adjectives *id, hoc, quid, aliquid, quidquam, multum, plus, plurimum, minus, minimum, tantum, quantum, dimidium, medium, extremum, summum, ultimum, &c.* It is observable that *quod, aliquod, quoddam* always agree with their substantives, and that *quod* and *plus* are always followed by a genitive.

Nihil, hoc, id, illud, istud, quid, aliquid, quidquam, elegantly admit the genitive of neuter adjectives of the second declension; as *Nihil sinceri*, Cic. *Quid reliqui est?* Ter. But this seldom happens with adjectives of the third declension. *Nihil* is always joined with *aliud*.

² To these may be added many adjectives, which are followed by a genitive. Among these the following may be observed:

Acer militiae, Tac. *belli*, Patere.

Eger

Adjectives denoting a *part* of a greater number, Comparatives and Superlatives, are followed by a Genitive; as:

Quisquis Deorum, Ovid. Whoever of the Gods.

Sapient-

<i>Ager</i>	<i>animi</i> , Liv. <i>consilii</i> , Stat. <i>timoris</i> , Sil.
<i>Amenus</i>	<i>animi</i> , Virg.
<i>Anxius</i>	<i>furti</i> , Ovid. <i>animi</i> , Sal. <i>sui</i> , Tac.
<i>Atrox</i>	<i>odii</i> , Tac. <i>animi</i> , Sal.
<i>Benignus</i>	<i>vini somnique</i> , Hor.
<i>Bibulus</i>	<i>falerni</i> , Hor.
<i>Cæcus</i>	<i>animi</i> , Quint. <i>fati</i> , Lucan. <i>futuri</i> , Stat.
<i>Certus</i>	<i>animi</i> , Liv. <i>destinationis</i> , Tac. <i>salutis</i> , Ovid.
<i>Compos</i>	<i>animi</i> , Ter. <i>voti</i> , Liv.
<i>Credulus</i>	<i>spes animi credula mutui</i> , Hor.
<i>Degener</i>	<i>artis patriæ</i> , Ovid. <i>sanguinis</i> , Stat.
<i>Devius</i>	<i>recti</i> , Sil.
<i>Disertus</i>	<i>leporum ac faciliarum</i> , Cat.
<i>Diversus</i>	<i>morum</i> , <i>animi</i> , Tac.
<i>Docilis</i>	<i>moderum</i> , Hor.
<i>Durus</i>	<i>oris</i> , Ovid.
<i>Egregius</i>	<i>animi</i> , Virg. <i>linguæ</i> , Sil. <i>fati</i> , Stat.
<i>Exfors</i>	<i>secandi</i> , Hor. <i>culpæ</i> , Liv. <i>periculi</i> , Tac.
<i>Exsul</i>	<i>patriæ</i> , Hor. <i>mundi</i> , Ovid. <i>domus</i> , Quint.
<i>Falsus</i>	<i>animi</i> , Ter.
<i>Felix</i>	<i>cerebri</i> , Hor. <i>operum</i> , Sil.
<i>Ferox</i>	<i>animi</i> , Tac.
<i>Fessus</i>	<i>rerum</i> , Virg. <i>bellicue viæque</i> , Stat.
<i>Fidens</i>	<i>animi</i> , Virg. <i>armorum</i> , Lucan.
<i>Fortunatus</i>	<i>laborum</i> , Virg.
<i>Forens</i>	<i>animi</i> , Virg.
<i>Ingratus</i>	<i>salutis</i> , Virg.
<i>Insolens</i>	<i>infamiae</i> , Cic. <i>audiendi</i> , Tac.
<i>Integer</i>	<i>vita</i> , Hor. <i>ævi</i> , Virg. <i>annorum</i> , Stat.
<i>Interritus</i>	<i>letii</i> , Ovid. <i>cupiti</i> , Patere.
<i>Lætus</i>	<i>laboris</i> , Virg. <i>frugum</i> , Sal. <i>ingenii</i> , Patere.
<i>Manifestus</i>	<i>criminis</i> , Tac. <i>iræ</i> , Sal.
<i>Maturus</i>	<i>ævi</i> , Virg.

Medius

Sapientium octavus, Hor. The eighth of the wise men.

Maxime principum, Hor. The greatest of the chiefs.¹

Adjectives in *ax*, and Participles used as Adjectives,² are followed by a Genitive; as:

I 3

Tempus

Medius pacis et belli, Hor. *fratris et sororis*, Ovid.

Modicus pecuniæ, Tac. *voti*, Pers.

Nimius imperii, Liv. *sermonis*, Tac.

Potens lyræ, Hor. *voti*, Ovid.

Præceps animi, Virg.

Præstans animi, Virg. *sapientiæ*, Tac.

Purus sceleris, Hor. *serpentum*, Sil.

Promptus belli, Tac.

Serus studiorum, Hor. *belli*, Sil.

Vanus veri, Virg.

Vetus regnandi, Tac.

Victus animi, Virg.

But in all these the ellipsis of the substantive demands attention.

Of these most are found with other cases; as *Felix morte sua*, Ovid. *Ad casum fortunamque felix*, Cic. *Cultu modicus, sermone facilis*, Tac. *Præstans ingenio et doctrinâ*, Cic. &c.

¹ The genitive is governed by *de numero* understood.

The ablative with *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*; or the accusative with *ante*, *inter*, are often used with these adjectives; as *Solus de superis*, Ovid. *Unus è Stoicis*, Cic. *Primus ante omnes*, Virg. *Cræsus inter reges opulentissimus*, Seneca.

When both the substantives are expressed, the adjective agrees in gender with the former, and sometimes with the genitive; as *Indus, qui est omnium fluminum maximus*, Cic. *Quid agis, dulcissime rerum*, Hor. *Velocissimum omnium animalium est delphinus*, Plin.

Alter, uter, neuter are generally applied to two persons or things; *alius, quis, nullus* to more than two.

² The difference between participles, and participials, or participles used as adjectives, is, that the former denote the action with

Tempus edax rerum, Ovid. Time the devourer of all things.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sal. Coveting the property of others, lavish of his own.

Satago, misereor, and *miseresco*, are followed by a Genitive; as:

Rerum suarum satagit, Ter. He concerns himself with his own affairs.

Miserere mei, Ovid. Pity me.¹

DATIVE.

Acquisition and *loss*, known in English by *to* or *for*, and *from*, are put in the Dative; as:

Tibi aras, tibi metis, Plautus. You plough and mow for yourself.²

Mea mihi ademerunt, Cic. They took my property from me.

with the distinction of time; the latter signify the habit without regard to time. Thus *patiens frigus* is applied to one, who endures cold at some particular time; *patiens frigoris*, to one, who naturally or habitually endures it.

¹ The Poets join many other verbs to the genitive, in imitation of the Greek construction; thus:

Abstineo. Abstineti irarum, Hor.

Defino. Define mollium tandem querelarum, Hor.

Desisto. Tempus desistere pugnae, Virg.

Regno. Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. &c.

² *Mibi, tibi, sibi* are sometimes added for the sake of elegance only; as *Quid mihi Celsus agit?* Hor. *Incipiat jam tum mihi taurus aratro Ingemere*, Virg. *Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*, Ter.

Words

Words signifying *pleasure or displeasure, utility or inconvenience, favor or injury, agreement or difference, trust or distrust, command, resistance or obedience, and relation to anything*, are followed by a Dative; as:

Placuisse tibi, Martial. To have pleased you.

Mihi minabatur, Cic. He threatened me.

Felix tuis, Virg. Propitious to thine.

Incommodus filio, Cic. Troublesome to his son.

Victis parcere, Ovid. To spare the conquered.

Fortuna officit menti, Cic. Fortune is prejudicial to the mind.

Me sibi junxit, Virg. He joined me with himself.

Contrarius albo, Ovid. Contrary to white.

Crede mihi, Ovid. Trust me.

Mihi diffidens, Cic. Distrusting myself.

Imperat ventis, Ovid. He commands the winds.

Certent cygnis ululæ, Virg. Let owls contend with swans.

Servire amori, Cic. To be subservient to love.

Terra bello obnoxia, Ovid. A land subject to war.¹

Verbs

¹ Some adjectives signifying *affection or passion* are followed by *in* or *erga* with the acc. such as *Acerbus, animatus, beneficus, contumax, crudelis, durus, gratus, graciosus, gravis, impius, implacabilis, iniquus, injuriosus, liberalis, mendax, misericors, officiosus, pius, sævus, severus, torvus, vebemens*.

Some adjectives signifying *use and fitness* are followed by *ad* with an acc. as well as by a dat. as *Utilis armis*, Ovid. *Ad nullam rem utilis*, Cic. *Idoneus arti*, Hor. *Ad civium usus non inutile*, Cic.

Many adjectives compounded with *con* are followed by a dative; as *Contermina fonti*, Ovid. *Mari aer continens est*, Cic.

Idem

Verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *præ*, *sub*, *super*, are generally followed by a Dative; as:

Annue cæptis, Virg. Favor my enterprize.

Antecellere omnibus, Cic. To excel all men.

Paribus colludere, Hor. To play with his companions.

Imminet his aer, Ovid. The air hangs over these.

Interfuit his rebus, Cic. He was concerned in those transactions.

Occumbere morti, Virg. To die.

Posthabui seria ludo, Virg. I neglected my serious occupation for their sport.

Majoribus præluxi, Cic. I outshone my ancestors.

Miseris succurrere, Virg. To succour the distressed.

Idem is found with a dat. particularly in poetry; as *Eadem illis censuissimus*, Cic. *Idem facit occidenti*, Hor. But its general construction is with *et*, *ac*, *atque*, and sometimes *cum*; as *Est animus erga te idem ac fuit*, Ter. *Peripatetici quondam iidem erant qui Academici*, Cic.

To this rule must be added the verbs *adulor*, *despero*, *excello*, *grator*, *gratulor*, *hæreo*, *indulgeo*, *insidior*, *misceo*, *operor*, *præstolor*, *prævaricor*, *supplicor*, *vaco*, &c. &c.

Delecto, *guberno*, *juvo*, *rego*, *lædo*, *offendo* govern an acc. *Jubeo* is always followed by an acc. and an infinitive; as *Hegionem salvere jubeo*, Ter. *Jubes eum bene sperare*, Cic. This infinitive is not always expressed; thus *Jubere legam*, i. e. *esse*, Cic. *Silentia jussit*, i. e. *feri*, Luc.

Timidis supervenit, Virg. She comes to the assistance of the timorous youths.¹

Verbs signifying *information, refusal, application, and comparison*, are followed by a Dative; as:

Dic mihi, Virg. Tell me.

Neget quis carmina Gallo, Virg. Who can refuse verses to Gallus?

Studere laudi, Cic. To desire praise.

Parvis componere magna, Virg. To compare great things with small.²

Sum,³ followed in English by *of* or *to*, or used for *habeo*, has a Dative; as:

Exitium pecori est, Virg. It is destruction to the flock.

Est mihi pater, Virg. A father is to me, *that is*, I have a father.⁴

Adjectives in *bilis*, and Participles Passive, are followed by a Dative; as:

¹ Verbs compounded with *benè*, *malè*, *satis* may be joined to this rule.

² *Compareo*, *compono* and *confero* are often found with *cum* and an abl.

³ With its compounds, except *possum*. *Absum*, signifying absence, governs an abl. with *a* or *ab*.

⁴ This *desit* and *suppetit*; as *Lac mihi non æstate novum, non frigore desit*, Virg. *Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus*, Hor.

Multis flebilis, Hor. To be lamented by many.
Dilecta sorori, Virg. Loved by thy sister.
Vivendum est mihi, Ter. I must live.¹

Appono, do, duco, eo, habeo, relinquo, sum, tribuo, unio, verto, are found with two Datives; as:

Tibi id laudi ducis, Ter. You think that an honor to you.

Vitis arboribus decori est, Virg. The vine is an ornament to trees.

Huic subsidio venit, Cic. He came to his assistance.²

ACCUSATIVE.

All verbs of an Active signification³ govern an Accusative; as:

¹ *Invidius, obvidius, pervivius, impervivius*, and other adjectives of a passive signification, as *facilis, indocilis*, are followed by a dative; as *Treia obvia Graiis*, Virg. *Facilis roganibus*, Ovid.

² To express a name, the nom. and elegantly the dat. are used; as *Fons aquæ dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est*, Cic. *Flos, cui nomen Amello Fecere agricolæ*, Virg.

It must be observed that many verbs, which require a dative according to these rules, are often found with different cases; thus *Illudere aliquem, in aliquem, in aliquo*, Ter. *Deas supereminet omnes*, Virg. *Fidens fugâ*, Virg. &c.

³ As the action passes to the accusative, they are called *transitive*, and neuters *intransitive*.

Antefero pacem bello, Cic. I prefer peace to war.¹

To find the case of the Verb, ask the question *whom* or *what* after the Verb, and the word, that answers the question, is the Accusative.

Verbs of *entreating*, *concealing*, and *teaching* govern an Accusative of the Person, and another of the Thing; as:

Posce Deos veniam, Virg. Entreat the favor of the Gods.

Celo te hanc rem, Ter. I conceal this circumstance from you.

Te literas doceam, Cic. Shall I teach you letters?²
The

¹ The accusative of the pronoun; substantive is often understood; as *Eo lavatum*, i. e. *me*, Hor. *Crede mihi*, i. e. *te*, Ovid. *Nox præcipitat*, i. e. *se*, Virg. Sometimes of nouns also; as *Solus Sannio servat domi*, i. e. *res domesticas*, Ter. *Cum faciam vitulâ*, i. e. *sacra*, Virg.

Verbs neuter are sometimes followed by an accusative of their own signification; as *Vitam vivere*, Plaut. *Sine me furere ante furorem*, Virg. *Mille fugit refugitque vias*, Virg.

They sometimes admit an accusative in a figurative sense; as *Corydon ardebat Alexin*, i. e. *ardenter amabat*, Virg. Thus *Nec vox hominem sonat*, Virg. *Olet hircum*, Hor.

They often assume an active signification; as *Horret iratum mare*, Hor. *Omnes una manet nox*, Hor. *Morientem nomine clamat*, Virg.

Verbs of *calling*, of *exhorting*, and of *motion*, with *attineo*, *pertineo*, and *specto*, are followed by an accusative with *ad*; as *Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat*, Virg. *Seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unam*, Ovid. *Consilium ejus ad bellum spectat*, Cic.

² The latter accusative is governed by the prepositions *ad*, *circa*, *ob*, or *secundum* understood.

There

The same Verbs in the Passive require the Accusative of the Thing; as:

Rogatus est sententiam, Liv. He was asked his opinion.¹

The Accusative is often governed by a preposition understood; as:

Crinem soluta, Virg. (*secundum* und.) With her hair unbound.

Humeros amictus, Hor. (*circa* und.) Covered round his shoulders.²

There are many other verbs, which by a similar ellipsis are followed by two accusatives. Thus *Illud me præclare admones*, Cic. *Quod te jamdudum hortor*, Cic. *Argentum condonamus te*, Ter. *Scin' quid ego te volebam?* Ter. *Quæ me incusaveras*, Ter.

But verbs of entreating often require the person in the ablative with *a*, *ab*, or *ex*, and those of teaching with *de*; as *Non debetam abs te has literas pscere*, Cic. *De itinere hostium Senatum edocet*, Sal. Thus also *Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit*, Nep. *Me de hoc libro celavit*, Cic.

Formo, *informo*, *imbuo*, *instituo*, *instruo*, signifying *to instruct*, take the acc. of the person, and the abl. of the thing.

¹ Thus *cingor*, *accingor*, *discingor*, *induo*, *exuo*, *amicior*; as *Induitur faciem cultumque Dianæ*, Ovid. *Inutile ferrum cingitur*, Virg. In prose the ablative is more frequent.

² This ellipsis is frequent in the accusative of pronouns, *hoc*, *quid*, &c. and *tantum*, *quantum*, *alia*, *cetera*, *multa*, *omnia*, *pauca*; as *Id misera mæsta est*, Plaut. *Cetera lætus*, Hor.

The poets often use the neuter accusative of adjectives in an elliptical form, in the sense of adverbs; thus *Mens lætatur turbidum*, Hor. *Horrendum stridens*, Virg. *Dulce loquentem*, Hor. *Transversa tuentibus*, Virg.

In all these observations respecting the accusative, it is a fundamental rule that every accusative must be governed either by a verb active, or by a preposition expressed or understood.

ABLA-

ABLATIVE.

The *Instrument*, *Cause*, or *Manner* of an action are put in the Ablative; as:

Cæsus est virgis, Cic. He was beaten with rods.

Pallet amore, Hor. He is pale with love.

Pugnâ melior, Hor. Excelling in fight.¹

A Substantive with a Participle, or two Substantives with the word [*being*] understood between

¹ Every Ablative is governed by a Preposition expressed or understood; thus *Pallet amore*, Hor. i. e. *ex Saturno Rege*, Ov. i. e. *sub*. *Uttere sorte tuâ*, Virg. i. e. *de Thymo dulcior*, Virg. i. e. *præ*. &c.

The Instrument is sometimes poetically expressed by *a* or *ab*; as *Pectora trajectus Lynceæ Castor ab ense*, Ovid.

The Cause is often expressed by *per* and *propter* with an acc. and by *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *præ* with an abl. Thus *Legibus non propter metum paret*, Cic. *Animus timidâ fervebat ab irâ*, Ovid. *Nec loqui præ timore potuit*, Cic.

The Manner is often expressed by *a*, *ab*, *cum*, *de*, *ex*, *per*; as *Quem celer adfuetâ versat ab arte puer*, Tibul. *Cum videret oratores cum severitate audiri, poetas autem cum voluptate*, Cic. *Per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est*, Cæs.

The Matter, of which a thing is made, is put in the abl. with *de*, *e*, *ex*; as *Templum de marmore*, Virg. *Candelabrum factum e gemmis*, Cic.

them, governed by no word in the sentence, are put in the Ablative Absolute; as:

Libertate oppressâ, nihil est quod speremus, Cic. Liberty being abolished, we have nothing to hope.
Te duce, Virg. You being leader.¹

Opus and *usus*; *contentus* and *fretus*; *fruor*, *fungor*, *nitor*, *utor*, *vescor*; and words signifying *descent*; are followed by an ablative; as:

Auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est, Cic. We have need of your authority.²

Nunc viribus usus, Virg. Now you have need of strength.

Contentus parvo, Hor. Satisfied with little.³

Fretus juventâ, Virg. Relying on youth.

Pace frui, Cic. To enjoy peace.

Functus est munere, Cic. He discharged his office.

¹ The abl. absolute is governed by *a*, *ab*, *cum*, *in*, *sub* generally understood, tho' sometimes expressed; as *Cum Diis bene juvantibus*, Liv. *Sub te magistro*, Virg.

A sentence sometimes supplies the place of the substantive; as *Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera lætus*, Hor.

² *Opus* is sometimes used as an adjective; as *Dux nobis et auctor opus est*, Cic.

Opus is elegantly followed by the ablative of participles; as *Præquam incipias, consulto*; *et ubi consulueris, maturè factò opus est*, Sal. *Opus fuit Hirtio convento*, Cic. Thus also *Dictu opus est*, Ter.

Opus is sometimes followed by an accusative; as *Puero opus est cibum*, Plaut.

³ *Contentus* may also be found with a genitive; as *Angusti clavi contentus*, Paterc.

Filio nititur, Cic. He depends on his son.
Uttere sorte tuâ, Virg. Use your fortune.
Glande vescuntur, Cic. They feed upon acorns.
Nate Deâ, Virg. Born of a Goddess.²

When *than* after a Comparative is omitted, the word following is put in the Ablative; as:

Thymo dulcior, Virg. Sweeter than thyme.³

Adjectives

¹ *Fruor*, *fungor*, *utor*, and *vescor* are sometimes found with accusatives; as *Non licere meo modo ingenium frui*, Ter. *Militare munus fungens*, Nep. *Uteris operam meam*, Plaut. *Sacras innexia laurus Vescar*, Tibul.

² Words of descent are often followed by the prepositions *de*, *e*, *ex*; as *Edita de magno flumine Nympha fui*, Ovid.

To this rule may be added several verbs, which require an ablative of the thing, *afficio*, *aspergo*, *assuesco*, *beo*, *communico*, *complector*, *consto*, *dignor*, *domo*, *epulor*, *gaudeo*, *glorior*, *impertio*, *muto*, *prosequor*, *supersedeo*, &c. as *Magnâ lætitiâ populum Romanum affecit*, Cic. *Haud equidem tali me dignor honore*, Virg. *Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis*, Hor. *Supersedeas hoc labore*, Cic.

It is to be observed that this ablative is governed by a preposition understood. It is sometimes expressed; as *Cum constemus ex animo et corpore*, Cic. *In virtute gloriamur*, Cic.

Some of these vary in construction: thus *Aspergere sale carnes*, Plin. *Cum altero rem communicavit*, Cic. *Communicabo te semper mensâ meâ*, Plaut. *Prædam militibus donat*, Cæs. *Univerfos frumento donavit*, Nep. *Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem*, Cic. *Plurimâ salute Parmenonem impertit* Gnatbo, Ter.

Mereor, joined with *benè* and *malè*, is followed by *de*; as *Si benè quid de te merui*, Virg. It is sometimes found in the same sense without these adverbs: *Ita de populo Romano meritus est*, Cic.

³ This ablative is governed by *præ* understood. *Magis* with the

Adjectives of *difference* and *order* may be followed by the Ablative with a Preposition; as:

A me alienum, Ter. Foreign to me.¹

Alter ab illo, Virg. The next to him.

The Ablative is often governed by a Preposition understood; as:

Se loco movere, Cæsar. (*e* und.) To move from his place.

Rebus angustis, Hor. (*in* und.) In adversity.

the adjective may also be followed by the ablative; as *O luce magis ducta sorori*, Virg.

The comparative is often followed by the prepositions *ante*, *præter* & *supra*: thus *Scelere ante alios immanior omnes*, Virg.

The comparative may be followed by the conjunction *quàm*, which requires the same case after it, as it has before. This will be easily known by supplying the ellipsis; as *Ego hominem calliditorem vidi neminem quàm Phormionem*, Ter. i. e. *vidi*. Thus in English, you love him more than *I*, i. e. than *I* love him. You love him more than *me*, i. e. than *you* love me. It is to be observed that the nominative and accusative only can be repeated after *quàm* with the comparative.

Ac & *atque* are sometimes used for *quàm*; as *Non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est*, Ter.

Quàm is elegantly placed between two comparatives: as *Triumphus clarior quàm gratior*, Liv.

The comparative is often followed by the ablatives *æquo*, *dicto*, *solito*, *opiniòne*, *spe*; as *Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida æquora placat*, Vug. *Solito velocius currere*, Ovid. These ablatives are sometimes omitted; as *Liberius vivebat*, Nep. i. e. *æquo*.

Quàm is sometimes understood after *plus*, *amplius*, *minus*; and this ellipsis takes place in all cases except the dat. & voc. *Capta plus quinque millia hominum*, Liv. *Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi*, Ter.

¹ *Alienus* is sometimes followed by a genitive, or a dative.

Government

Government of different Cases.

Genitive or Dative.

Adjectives of *likeness* and *unlikeness* are followed by a Dative, sometimes a Genitive; as:

Par ventis, Virg. Like the winds.

Domini similis, Ter. Like your master.¹

Genitive or Accusative.

Verbs of *remembrance* and *forgetfulness* are followed by a Genitive, or an Accusative; as:

Meminisse laborum, Virg. To remember distresses.²

Oblivisci injurias, Cic. To forget injuries.²

Verbs of *admonishing* are followed by an Accusative of the Person, and a Genitive of the Thing; as:

Milites temporis monet, Tacit. He reminds the soldiers of the time.³

¹ To these must be added *adversus*, *affinis*, *communis*, *consciis*, *conterminus*, *contrarius*, *fidus*, *finitimus*, *proprius*, *superstes*.

² *Memini*, when it signifies *to make mention*, is followed by a genitive, or by *de*; as *De quibus multi meminerunt*, Cic.

Venit in mentem has different constructions. *Mibi veniebat in mentem ejus incommodum*, Ter. *Mibi solet venire in mentem illius temporis*, Cic. *In mentem venit de speculo*, Plaut.

³ Verbs of *admonishing* often take *de*; as *De quo vos admonui*, Cic.

They are frequently followed by an infinitive, or by a subjunctive governed by *ut*, or *ne*; as *Pietas erga parentes officium conservare monet*, Cic. *Immortalia ne speres monet annus*, Hor.

Pœnitet, miseret, pudet, piget, tædet, are followed by an Accusative of the Person, and a Genitive of the Thing ; as :

Eos ineptiarum pœnitet, Cic. They repent of their absurdities

Tui te nec miseret, nec pudet, Plaut. You neither pity, nor are ashamed of, yourself.

Me civitatis morum piget tædetque, Sal. I am grieved for, and weary of, the manners of the city.¹

Interest & refert are followed by a Genitive of Substantives and Adjectives, and an Accusative plural of Pronouns ; as :

Interest omnium rectè facere, Cic. To do well is the interest of all men.

Tanti illud refert mea, Plaut. So much it concerns me.²

Genitive or Ablative.

Praise and blame, and the *quality* of a thing, are put in the Genitive, or Ablative ; as :

Eximiâ spe, summæ virtutis adolescens, Cic. A youth of great hopes and virtue.

Es nullâ fide, Cic. Thou hast no integrity.

Magno pondere saxum, Virg. A stone of great weight.

¹ The ellipsis may be thus supplied : *Respectus ineptiarum eos pœnitet*.

² *Refert mea*, i. e. *ad mea negotia* or *commoda*. *Interest mea*, i. e. *interest inter mea*. Thus *Quid id ad me, aut ad meam rem refert*, Plaut.

Refert & interest are often followed by these genitives, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, pluris*, and sometimes by *tantum, quantum, magnum, plurimum*.

Verbs of *accusing*, *acquitting* and *condemning* are followed by a Genitive of the crime, or an Ablative with or without a preposition; as:

Accusare de negligentia, Cic. To accuse of negligence.

Suspicionem absolvere, Liv. To acquit of suspicion.

Inertia condemnare, Cic. To condemn of inactivity.

Words signifying *plenty* or *want*, *loading* or *filling*, *ease* or *deliverance*, are followed by an Ablative, sometimes a Genitive; as:

Divitiis abundat, Ter. He abounds in riches.

Luce carens, Virg. Deprived of sight.

Plena timoris, Ovid. Full of dread.

Te fasce levabo, Virg. I will ease you of your load.*

* *Caput & crimen* are either put in the genitive, or in the abl. without a preposition.

Calumnior, carpo, corripio, criminor, culpo, excuso, mulcto, punio, reprehendo, sugillo, taxo, traduco, vitupero govern an accusative of the thing. Thus *Potentiam alicujus invidiosè criminari*, Cic. This construction is even found with the verbs, which have a genitive or an abl. as *Ejus avaritiam perfidiamque accusarat*, Nep.

* Of adjectives the following are only found with a genitive: *benignus, exsors, impos, impotens, irritus, liberalis, munificus, prælargus*; these only with an abl. *beatus, differtus, frugifer, mutilus, tentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus*. — *Copiosus, firmus, immunis, inanis, inops, instructus, liber, nudus, paratus, imparatus, solutus, vacuus*, generally take the preposition *a* or *ab*. *Fæcundus, modicus, parvus, pauper, tenuis, in* with an abl.

Of verbs, those which are found with a gen. are *compleo, impleo, egeo, & indigeo*; and among old writers *careo, scateo, futuro*.

Verbs of *deliverance* are often followed by *a* or *ab*, *e* or *ex*; as *Arcem ab incendio liberavi*, Cic.

Verbs

Verbs signifying *cost* or *value* are followed by an Ablative of the Substantive, and a Genitive of the Adjective; as:

Vendere auro, Virg. To sell for gold.

Æstimo magni, Cic. I value much.¹

The *passion* or *affection* of the mind are put in the Genitive, or in the Ablative; as:

Discrucior animi, Ter. I am tormented in my mind.

Animis pendemus, Cic. We are in doubt.

Dignus, *indignus*, and the verb *potior*, are followed by a Genitive, or an Ablative; as:

Dignus laude, Hor. Worthy of praise.²

¹ With these genitives, *affis*, *floci*, *nauci*, *nibili*, *pili*, *teruncii*.

When a substantive is joined to the adjective, the abl. is used; *Tanto pretio mercatus est*, Cic.

Magno, *parvo*, *paululo*, *plure*, *plurimo*, *nimio*, *vili* are often found without a substantive; thus *Frumentum suum quàm plurimo venditurus*, Cic. Here *pretio* is always understood.

Adverbs are sometimes admitted with verbs of price; as *Valdè carè æstimas*, Cic.

Valeo, signifying *to be worth*, follows the general rule. Varro has contrived it once with an accusative: *Denarii dicti, quòd denos æris valebant; quinarii, quòd quinos.*

Æqui & *boni* are joined to *consulo* & *facio*; as *Istuc æqui bonique facio*, Ter.

The Ablative in this rule is governed by *pro*, which is sometimes expressed, as *Pro nihilo putare*, Cic. With the genitives *magni*, *pluris*, &c. *æris pretio* is to be understood.

² The verb after *dignus* & *indignus* is sometimes expressed by *ut* with a subjunctive, as *Dignus es ut possis totum servare clientem*, Mart. But generally by *qui*, as *Qui modestè paret, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse*, Cic. In poetry the infinitive may be used; as *Dignum est credere*, Virg.

Indignus

Indignus avorum, Virg. Unworthy of his ancestors.

Potitur auro, Virg. He takes possession of gold.

Potiri rerum, Cic. To have the supreme command.¹

Dative or Ablative.

Verbs Passive, followed in English by the sign *by*, have an Ablative of the Person governed by *a* or *ab*, and sometimes a Dative; as:

Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. He is praised by some, and blamed by others.

Non cernitur ulli, Virg. He is seen by none.²

SPACE,

¹ *Potior* is also found with an accusative; as *Pacem potiamur*, Cic.

² Sometimes they are followed by *per*, when the instrument, or the means, are signified; as *Per me defensa est respublica*, Cic.

The preposition *a* or *ab* is sometimes understood; as *Desertaque conjuge ploret*, Ovid.

The following verbs are followed by the abl. with *a* or *ab*: verbs of receiving, as *accipio, adipiscor, impetro, mutuo*, &c. — of differing, as *dissto, differo, discrep*, &c. — of asking, as *peto, posco, sciscitor, precor*, &c. — of ceasing, as *cesso, quiesco, tempero*, &c. — of expecting, as *expecto, spero*, &c. — of taking away, as *aufero, furor, arceo, pello, removeo*, &c. — of sending away, as *dimitto, diavello, relego, separo*, &c. — of buying, as *emo, conduco, faeneror, mercor*, &c. Thus *A majoribus morem accepimus*, Cic. *A te opem petimus*, Cic. *Eum ab se dimittit*, Cæs.

To these may be added *caveo, declino, defleto; discedo, recedo; fero, reporto; incipio, ordior; custodio, vindico; timeo, formido*, and many others. But they often vary in their construction.

PASSIVE IMPERSONALS.

Passive impersonals are used indefinitely; as *Quid agitur? Statuer*, Ter. *Ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vovebatur*, Cic. *Usque adò turbatur agris*, Virg.

They

SPACE, MEASURE, TIME, and PLACE.

Space or *Distance*, and *Measure*, are put in the Accusative, or the Ablative; as:

Cum abessem iter unius diei, Cic. Being distant one day's journey.¹

Fossa sex cubitis alta, Liv. A ditch six cubits deep.²

They admit after them the cases of actives; except the accusative when it is the case of a verb; as *Majoribus natu assurgatur, supplicum misereatur*, Cic. *Itur in antiquam sylvam*, Virg.

Neuter verbs may be used in the passive voice impersonally; as *Non invidetur illi ætati, sed etiam favetur*, Cic. Thus in writing Latin, *I am favored, I am satisfied*, must not be rendered by *favetur, satisfio*; but *favetur mihi, satisfit mihi*.

In these instances the ablative of the agent with *a* or *ab* is to be understood. Thus *Quid agitur? Statur*, i. e. *Quid agitur à te? Statur à me. Vivitur*, i. e. *Vita vivitur ab hominibus*.

¹ The accusative is governed by *ad* or *per*; the ablative by *a* or *ab*. *Per tota novem cui jugera corpus Porrigitur*, Virg.

² The measure is sometimes found in the gen. plural; as *Latera pedum lata tricenum*, Plin.

The acc. is governed by *ad* or *in*; the abl. by *a* or *ab*; the gen. by *ad mensuram*.

The excess or deficiency of measure are put in the abl. alone; as *Sesquipede est quàm tu longior*, Plaut. *Novem pedibus minor*, Plin. *Quanto doctior, tanto submissior*, Cic. *Superant capite*, Virg.

The

The Part of *time*, answering to the question *when*, is put in the Ablative; as:

Nocte latent mendæ, Ov. Blemishes are unobserved in the night.¹

The Duration of *time*, answering to the question *how long*, is put in the Accusative; as:

Flet noctem, Virg. She bewails all the night.²

Continuance in a Town, if the name be of the first or second declension, is put in the Genitive; if the name be of the third declension, or of the plural number, in the Ablative; as:

Quid Romæ faciam? Juv. What shall I do in Rome?
Fuit Carthagine, Cic. He was at Carthage.³

¹ To this rule belong the following ablatives, usually called adverbs: *diluculo*, *mane*, *noctu*, *quotannis*, *raro*, *sero*, & *luci*, *tempori*, *vesperi*, antiently used for *luce*, *tempore*, *vespere*.

The part of time is often expressed by the prepositions *in*, *de*, or *ad*, *intra*, *per*; as *In tempore ad eam veni*, Ter. *Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones*, Hor. *Præsto fuit ad horam destinatam*, Cic. *Ad* is sometimes understood: *Profectus est id temporis*, Cic.

Abhinc is followed by an acc. or an abl. *Hoc factum est abhinc biennium*, Plaut. *Quo tempore?* *Abhinc annis quatuor*, Cic.

² The prepositions *per*, *ad*, *ante*, *in*, *intra*, are often expressed; as *Per annos decem*, Cic. *Intra annos quatuordecim*, Cæf.

The duration is sometimes expressed by the abl. as *Vixit annis viginti novem*, Suet.

³ The abl. is governed by *in*, which is sometimes expressed; the genitive depends on *in urbe*. Hence Cicero could not say: *Albæ constiterant, urbis opportunæ*, by apposition; but *Albæ constiterant in urbe opportunâ*, Phil. 4, 2. Thus *Cassius in oppido Antiochiæ*, Attic. 5, 18.

In some few instances, names of towns of the first and second declension are found in the abl. *Pons, quem ille Abydo fecerat*, Justin.

Motion

Motion to a Town is put in the Accusative, from or thro' a Town in the Ablative; as:

Carthaginem rediit, Cic. He returned to Carthage.
Accepi Româ literas, Cic. I have received letters from Rome.

Iter Laodiceâ faciebam, Cic. I was passing thro' Laodicea.¹

Domus & *Rus* are used in the same cases as the names of Towns; as:

Domi ero, Ter. I shall be at home.

Rure vivo, Hor. I live in the country.

Ite domum, Virg. Go home.²

¹ The prepositions *ad*, *e*, *in*, are here understood.

The dative is rarely found to express motion to a town, as *Carthagini jam non ego nuncios mittam*, Hor.

Verbs of giving and telling, when they imply motion to a place, are followed by an acc. as *Ita Romam erat nunciatum*, Cic.

Motion thro' a place is often expressed by *per*, as *Cum iter per Thebas faceret*, Nep.

² *Humi*, *belli*, *militiæ*, are used as *domi*. The ellipsis being supplied, the whole expression will be *in solo humi*, *in loco* or *tempore belli*, *in ædibus domi*.

Domi can be joined only to the following adjectives, *meæ*, *tuæ*, *sue*, *nostræ*, *vestræ*, *alienæ*. With other adjectives, *domo* is used, generally with *in*; as *Sustinet in viduâ tristia signa domo*, Ovid.

If a genitive follows, either *domi* or *in domo* may be used. *Domi Cæsaris* & *in domo Cæsaris* are both found in Cic. ad Att.

The old abl. *ruri* is more generally used than *rure*.

Rura in the plural is always preceded by a preposition.

The

The names of all *Places*, except towns, are put with Prepositions.¹

INFINITIVE MOOD.

When two Verbs come together, the latter is put in the Infinitive Mood; as:

Incipit apparere, Virg. It begins to appear.²

¹ There is no part of syntax more arbitrary than that of the names of places. In exception to the former rules it must be observed that

The names of towns are often construed with prepositions. Thus *Nunc in Epheso est*, Plaut. *Profectus sum ad Capuam*, Cic. *A Brundiso nulla fama venerat*, Cic. *Ille in domo mea saepe convaleuit*, Plin. *Ex rure in urbem revertebatur*, Cic.

The latter rule is as liable to exceptions.

The names of places are often expressed without prepositions. Thus *Cæsar cum audisset Pompeium Cypri visum*, Cæs. *Nepidia facinora ejus memorat*, Sal. *Italiam fato profugus Lavinaque venit Littora*, Virg. *Literæ Macedoniæ allatæ*, Liv. *Nunc totâ Asiâ vagatur*, Cic.

² The infinitive often follows adjectives and substantives, particularly in the Poets; as *Apta regi*, Ovid. *Et jam tempus equum spumantia solvere colla*, Virg.

The word, on which the infinitive depends, is often understood; as *Ego illud negare factum*, Ter. i. e. *cæpi*. *Facile omnes perferre ac pati*, Ter. i. e. *solebat*. *Mene incepto desistere victam*, Virg. i. e. *deceat*. *Adeon' hominem esse invenustum*, Ter. i. e. *credibile est*. Sometimes the infinitive is understood; as *Socratem fidibus docuit*, Cic. i. e. *canere*.

Cæpit, desinit, debet, potest, solet, prefixed to the infinitive of impersonals, are used impersonally. Thus *Pigere eum facti cæpit*, Justin. *Singulis à Deo consuli & provideri solet*, Cic.

When *cæpi* precedes a passive, it is often put in the passive voice; as *Hortensius ad majores causas adhiberi cæptus est*, Cic.

The infinitive after the verb *to be* is expressed in Latin by the participle future; as *Ratio reddenda est*, Cic.

The Infinitive is used for every case of a Substantive ; as :

Fraudare turpe est, Cic. To cheat is shameful.

Præter plorare, Hor. Except lamentation.

Dignus amari, Virg. Worthy of love.

The Infinitive has an Accusative before it ; as :
Miror te non scribere, Cic. I wonder that you do not write.¹

GERUNDS.

¹ The word *that* between two verbs is omitted in Latin, and the noun or pronoun following is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.

That is often understood in English : thus *I think he will come*, for *that he will come*.

In very few instances *that* is expressed by *quod* ; as *Equidem scio jam ficius quod amet meus*, Plaut.

The accusatives *me*, *te*, *se*, are often understood ; as *Sed reddere posse negabat*, Virg. i. e. *se*.

Esse or *fuisse* are frequently understood after participles ; as *Se de eâ re legatos missuros dixerunt*, Nep. i. e. *esse*.

If the verb has no participle future, *fore* or *futurum esse* must be used, followed by *ut* with a subjunctive ; as *Spero fore ut contingat id nobis*, Cic. *Nunquam putavi futurum, ut pater meus liberos odisset*, Senec.

The verbs *existimo*, *puto*, *spero*, *suspicio*, &c. are often followed by *fore* or *futurum esse*, even when the verb is not defective ; as *Existimabant plerique futurum fuisse, ut oppidum amitteretur*, Cæs. *Nunquam putavi fore ut ad te supplex venirem*, Cic.

An amphibology, or equivocal meaning, must be avoided by changing the active into the passive voice. Of this the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus is an instance : *Aiote, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse*, which might signify either that Pyrrhus could conquer the Romans, or the Romans overcome Pyrrhus.

Verbs of commanding, praying, wishing, and those, which imply futurity, are followed by the subjunctive with *ut* expressed or understood, as well as by the infinitive ; as *Reliqui legati ut exirent præcepit*, Nep. *Orare ut item illi facerent*, Cic. *Faciam ut memineris*, Ter. *Syro ignoscas volo*, Ter. *Nolo mentiare*, Ter.

Dubito

GERUNDS.

The Gerund in *di* is used as a Genitive, the Gerund in *do* as a Dative or Ablative, the Gerund in *dum* as an Accusative ; as :

Amor scribendi, Hor. The love of writing.¹

Utile ferendo, Plin. Good to sow.²

Defessus sum ambulando, Ter. I am weary with walking.

Inter agendum, Virg. In driving.³

Dubito & *dubium est* are frequently followed by *an*, *num*, or *utrum*, with a subjunctive ; if a negative is joined with them, by *quin* ; as *Dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam*, Nep. *Non dubium est, quin uxorem nolit filius*, Ter.

Verbs of *fearing*, as *metuo*, *timeo*, *paveo*, *vereor*, in an affirmative sense, are followed by *ne* ; in a negative sense by *ne non*, or *ut* ; as *Timet ne deferat se*, Ter. *An verebamini ne non id facerem*, Ter. *Id paves, ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas*, Ter. You are afraid you will be obliged to marry her ; you, that you will not be permitted to have her.

Impedio is often followed by *ne* or *quominus* ; *prohibeo* by *quin* or *quominus*.

¹ The word, on which the Gerund in *di* depends, is sometimes understood ; as *Cum haberem in animo navigandi*, Cic. i. e. *propositum*.

The Gerund in *di* is sometimes followed by a genitive plural, instead of the accusative ; as *Facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi*, Cic.

² The adjective, which governs the gerund in *do*, is sometimes understood ; as *Cum solvendo civitates non essent*, Cic. i. e. *pares*.

³ Gerunds are sometimes found in a passive sense ; as *Aqua nitrosa utilis est bibendo*, Plin. Thus in English *good to drink*.

A Gerund followed by a Substantive is elegantly turned into a Participle Passive, which agrees with it; as:

Ad defendendam Rempublicam, Cic. To defend the state.¹

SUPINES.

When two Verbs come together, if the former signifies *motion*, the latter is put in the Supine Active; as:

Eo lavatum, Hor. I go to bathe.²

The Infinitive, after such Adjectives as *hard*, *easy*, *good*, *disagreeable*, is put in the Supine Passive; as:

Difficile dictu est, Cic. It is hard to say.³

¹ *Fruor, fungor, potior, utor* are used in the same manner; thus *Iustitiæ fruendæ causâ*, Cic.

² This expression may be varied by different constructions. Thus *They come to see the games* may be expressed in Latin by *Veniunt—spectatum ludos—spectandi ludos causâ* or *gratiâ—spectandorum ludorum causâ—spectandi ludorum causâ—ad spectandum ludos—ad spectandos ludos—ludis spectandis—ludos spectaturi—ut, or qui ludos spectent—and poetically ludos spectare.*

³ The supine in *u* is not only used after adjectives, but after *fas, nefas, & opus*. *Si hoc fas est dictu*, Cic. *Scitu opus est*, Cic.

This supine may be rendered by the infinitive, by *ad* with a gerund in *dum*, or by a verbal noun; as *Leviora tolli Pergama*, Hor. *Res difficiles ad explicandum*, Cic. *Rebus cognitione dignis*, Cic.

The supines are verbal nouns of the fourth declension; the active therefore retains the nature of the accusative, and is governed by *ad* understood; and the passive of the ablative, and is governed by *in*.

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS.

En & *ecce* are followed by a Nominative, or an Accusative ; as :

En causa, Cic. Behold the cause.

Ecce miserum, Cic. There is a miserable man¹.

Adverbs of *time*, *place* and *quantity* govern a Genitive ; as :

Pridie ejus diei, Cic. The day before.

Ubi terrarum sumus, Cic. In what part of the world are we ?

Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum, Sal. Eloquence enough, but little wisdom.²

Adverbs are found with the same cases as the words, from which they are derived ; as :

Huic obviam processit, Cic. He went to meet him.

Naturæ convenienter vivere, Cic. To live agreeably to nature.³

PRE-

¹ *Hem* for *ecce* is construed with an accusative ; as *Hem Davum tibi*, Ter.

² These adverbs govern a genitive elliptically. *Interea loci*, i. e. *inter ea negotia loci*. *Pridie ejus diei*, i. e. *die priore ante tempus ejus diei*. Some have the force of a substantive ; thus *ubi*, *abundè*, *longè*, have the force of *in quo loco*, *abundantia*, *in longo spatio*, &c. Among the latter may be placed *ergo*, *partim*, *instar*, which are really substantives.

Pridie & *postridie* are often followed by the accusative ; as *Pridie Calendas*, *Nonas*, *Idus* ; *ante* being understood.

³ Two negatives in the same clause are equal to an affirmative in Latin as in English ; thus *Non sum nescius*, Cic. i. e. *scio*.
Haud

PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition in composition governs the case, which it governs alone; as :

Alloquor te, Virg. I speak to you.

Egredi urbe, Cic. To go out of the city.¹

Tenus & *versus* are placed after their case; *tenus* before a Plural commonly governs a Genitive; as : *Crurum tenus*, Virg. Up to the legs.

In, *sub* & *super*, signifying *motion to* a place, govern an Accusative; signifying *rest* or *motion in* a place, an Ablative.²

Haud nihil est, Ter. i. e. *aliquid est*. *Non nemo*, i. e. *quidam*. *Nemo non*, i. e. *quilibet*. Yet sometimes in old writers we find two negatives used, after the manner of the Greeks, to deny more strongly; as *Neque ille haud objiciet mihi*, Plaut.

Several negatives may be used in different clauses. Thus *Nulla neque omnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam*, Virg. *Neminem neque suo nomine, neque subscribens accusavit*, Nep.

¹ Sometimes the preposition is repeated; as *Nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam doctior*, Ter.

Some verbs never admit the preposition, as *accolere*, *affari*, *obire*, *præterire*, &c. Others are always followed by a preposition, as *currere*, *incidere*, *avocare*, &c. Some either admit or reject the preposition, as *abstinere*, *decedo*, *expello*, &c.

Some verbs compounded with *e* or *ex* & *præ* are followed by an accusative, or an ablative; thus *Erumpere nubem*, Virg. *Erumpunt portis*, Virg. *Non debet historia egredi veritatem*, Plin. *Portibus egredior*, Ovid. *Tibur aquæ præfluunt*, Hor. This accusative is governed by *extra* or *præter* understood, and sometimes expressed; as *Extra fines & terminos egredi*, Cic.

² *In* and *sub*, signifying *motion*, are sometimes found with an ablative, and signifying *rest*, with an accusative.

In,

In, signifying *into, to, towards, against, according, over, until, by, thro'*, governs an Accusative; signifying *in, at, among*, an Ablative.

Super, signifying *beyond, above, besides, at the time*, governs an Accusative; signifying *concerning, for, upon*, an Ablative.

Sub, signifying *time*, governs an Accusative.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions join like cases and moods; as: *Pulvis & umbra sumus*, Hor. We are but dust and shade.

Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetæ, Hor. Poets wish either to profit or delight.¹

¹ Conjunctions copulative, as *et, nec, &c.* disjunctive, as *aut, vel, seu*; with *quàm, nisi, an, præterquam, nempe, quamvis, nedum, sed, &c.* or adverbs of likeness, as *cui, quasi, tantum, ut, &c.*

² It would perhaps be more rational to say that conjunctions join sentences. They always suppose an ellipsis. Thus in the first example the full sentence will be *Sumus pulvis, et sumus umbra*; in the second, *Aut poetæ volunt prodesse, aut poetæ volunt delectare*. This solution will appear more natural, if we examine the sentences, in which the construction is varied, and for which grammarians have been obliged to clog their general rule with exceptions. Thus *Mea et reipublicæ interest*, Cic. *Meo præsidio atque hospitibus*, Ter. *Aut ob avaritiam, aut miserâ ambitione laborat*, Hor. *Decius, cum se devoveret, et equo admissò in mediam aciem irruebat*, Cic.

Conjunctions and Adverbial Conjunctions,

Which govern the

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>An, ne, num</i> , interrogatives, ¹	<i>Quando</i> , when, since,
<i>Ceu</i> , as,	<i>Quandoquidem</i> , } since,
<i>Donec</i> , as long as,	<i>Quoniam</i> , }
<i>Dum</i> , whilst,	<i>Quancquam</i> , altho',
<i>Etsi</i> , altho', ²	<i>Quin</i> , why not,
<i>Perinde</i> , as,	<i>Quippe</i> , for,
<i>Postquam</i> , } after,	<i>Tametsi</i> , altho',
<i>Posteaquam</i> , }	<i>Tanquam</i> , as,
<i>Quasi</i> , as,	<i>Ut</i> , as, how, since, when. ³

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>An, ne, num</i> , expressing doubt,	<i>Licet</i> , altho',
<i>Ceu</i> , as if,	<i>Modo</i> , provided,
<i>Cum</i> , since, altho',	<i>Ne</i> , lest,
<i>Dum</i> , } provided,	<i>Perinde ac si</i> , as if,
<i>Dummodo</i> , }	<i>Quamvis</i> , altho',
<i>Etiam si</i> , altho', ⁴	<i>Quasi</i> , as if,

¹ *An* & *num* are placed at the head of a sentence ; *ne* is placed after the first word.

² *Etsi*, *tametsi*, *quancquam*, when they are not at the beginning of a sentence, are also found with the subjunctive.

³ Some conjunctions are followed by a corresponding word. Thus *tamen* answers to *etsi*, *quamvis*, &c. *quam* to *tam* ; *ut* to *ita*, *tam* or *adeo* ; *quam* to *ante* & *prius*, &c. Sometimes the corresponding conjunction is omitted.

⁴ *Etiam si* & *quamvis* are sometimes followed by the indicative.

Quin,

Quin, but that,
Quippe qui, as he,
Quo, that,
Quoad, until,
Si, altho',

Tanquam, as if,
Ut, that, altho',
Utinam, I wish,
Utpote cum, seeing that.

INDICATIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE.

Antequam, before,
Denec, } until,
Dum, }
Priusquam, before,
Quia, } because,
Quod, }

Quoad, as long as, as far as,
Simul,
Simul ac, } as soon as,
Simul atque, }
Simul ut, }
Ubi, when.

The following before the Imperfect and Pluperfect govern the Subjunctive, before the other Tenses generally the Indicative :¹

Cum, when,
Ni, } unless,
Nisi, }

Si,
Siquidem, } if,
Sin, but if.

Ne, not, when it forbids, governs the Imperative or Subjunctive Mood.²

All Interrogatives, and *quis*, *quæ*, *quid*, in a doubtful sense, or between two Verbs, govern the Subjunctive ; as :

¹ It is by no means indifferent which of these moods is used. In general, when a doubt or supposition is signified, the subjunctive follows the conjunction. When the sense is absolute and determined, the indicative is to be preferred.

² This rule admits several exceptions. The positive or contingent sense of the sentence will perhaps be the best direction.

³ *Ne* is frequently understood after *cave* ; as *Cave facias*, Cic.

Non, in a forbidding sense, cannot be joined to the Imperative or Subjunctive.

Nunc scio quid sit amor, Virg. Now I know what love is.¹

INTERJECTIONS.

O, *heu* & *proh* are followed by a Nominative, an Accusative, or a Vocative; as:

O festus dies, Ter. O joyful day!

Heu me infelicem, Ter. Ah, wretched me!

Proh sancte Jupiter, Cic. O sacred Jupiter!

Hei & *væ* govern a Dative; as:

Hei mihi, Ov. Ah me!

Væ misero mihi, Ter. Wretch that I am!²

¹ Yet they are sometimes followed by the Indicative; as *Vides quàm turpe est*, Cic.

² *Ab* & *vab* are followed by an accusative and a vocative; *hem* by a dative, accusative or vocative.

Interjections are not properly susceptible of government, as they are only expressions of passion. Recourse must therefore be had to an ellipsis to resolve the construction of the cases joined to them. Thus *O festus dies*, i. e. *quàm est*. *Heu me infelicem*, i. e. *quàm me sentio*. *Hei mihi*, i. e. *malum est*. The vocative alone is absolute.

Directions in writing Latin.

OF is the sign of the Genitive case. But

Of, after words signifying *praise* or *blame*, *plenty* or *want*, the *qualities of things*, *worthy* or *unworthy*, is generally the sign of the Ablative.

Of, after *need*, *descended*, *born*, is a sign of the Ablative.

Of, signifying the *matter*, of which a thing is made, is expressed by *de*, *e*, or *ex*.

Of, after Comparatives and Superlatives, may be made by *de*, *e*, or *inter*.

Of, signifying *concerning*, is made by *de*; signifying *by* or *from*, by *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*.

Of, after *mereor*, is made by *de*.

Of is sometimes part of the English Verb, and then it is not expressed in Latin, as *to take care of*, *to approve of*, &c.

TO and FOR are signs of the Dative. But

To, after *attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, and after Verbs of *calling*, *speaking*, *exhorting*, *inviting*, *provoking*, is made by *ad*.

To and *for*, signifying *motion*, and after *born*, *fit*, *prone*, *ready*, are made by *ad* or *in*.

For, signifying the *cause* or *reason* of a thing, is a sign of the Ablative, or it may be expressed by *ob*, *propter*, *de*, *præ*, or *pro*.

For, before a word of *price*, is a sign of the Ablative.

For,

For, signifying *exchange*, *reward*, or *instead of*, is made by *pro*.

For, before a word of *time*, is made by *ad*, *in*, or *per*.

For, denoting the *end*, is made by *ad* or *in*.

For, in the beginning of a sentence, is made by *nam* or *enim*.

To and *for* are sometimes part of the English Verb, as *to pray to*, *to send for*, &c.

AT, BY, FROM, IN, ON, THAN, WITH, are signs of the Ablative. But

At and *by*, signifying *near*, are made by *ad*, *apud*, or *juxta*.

At and *in*, before the name of a *Town* of the first or second declension, singular number, are signs of the Genitive.

At and *in*, referring to a *place*, are made by *in*, *ad*, or *apud*.

By, after a Passive, is made by *a* or *ab*, or by a Dative.

By, in *beseeking* and *swearing*, is made by *per*.

By and *with*, signifying the *manner* or *instrument* of a thing, are signs of the Ablative case.

From, after Verbs of *differing* and *taking away*, may be made by a Dative.

Than is sometimes expressed by *quàm*.

With, after verbs of *anger*, is a sign of the Dative.

With, after verbs of *comparing* or *contending*, may be made by *cum*.

OBSERVATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS.

When *self* or *selves* can be added to *him, her, it, them, &c.* the Pronoun *sui* is to be used; when *own* may be added to *his, her, their, &c.* *suus* is used.

Hic generally signifies the *latter*; *ille*, the *former*.

That, signifying *in order to, to the end that*, is expressed by *ut* with a Subjunctive.

Must and *ought* are elegantly turned by the Participle Future Passive: thus for *I must*, or *I ought to, write a letter*, say: *a letter is to be written by me.*

Am, was, do, did, have, had, coming before a Verb, are only signs in what Tense the following Verb is to be put in Latin.

Autem, enim, vero, quoque, quidem, should not stand first in a sentence: *namque, sed, etenim, equidem, ergo, igitur, itaque, tamen*, may stand first or second; *que, ne, ve*, are always joined to the first word.

A and *e* are put before consonants; *ab* and *ex* before vowels; *abs* before *q* and *t*.

Cum, with, is put after *me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, quâ, quibus*; thus *mecum, tecum, &c.*

General Directions in placing Latin Words.

The word governed is placed before the word, which governs it.

Some word, especially a Genitive case, is often placed between the Adjective and the Substantive, the Antecedent and the Relative, the Nominative

M

and

and the Verb, and the Preposition and its case. Figur
 The Verb is placed in the end of the sentence.
 The Adverb is placed before the Verb.

GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

A Figure in Grammar is the change of a word from its natural form or place.

Figures in the Form of Words.

Aphæresis takes a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word, as *'st* for *est*, *ponere* for *deponere*.

Prosthesis adds to the beginning, as *gnatus* for *natus*, *tetuli* for *tuli*.

Syncope takes from the middle, as *repositum* for *repositum*, *dixti* for *dixisti*, *amantum* for *amantium*.

Epenthesis adds to the middle, as *reliquiæ* for *reliquiæ*, *induperator* for *imperator*, *alituum* for *alitum*.

Apocope takes from the end, as *peculi* for *peculii*.

Paragoge adds to the end, as *dicier* for *dici*.

Metathesis transposes a letter or syllable, as *pistris* for *pristis*.

Antithesis puts one letter for another, as *faciundum* for *faciendum*.

¹ *Prosthesis* apponit capiti, sed *Aphæresis* aufert.

Syncope de medio tollit, sed *Epenthesis* addit.

Abstrahit *Apocope* fini, sed dat *Paragoge*.

Constringit *Crafsis*, distracta *Diæresis* effert.

Litera si legitur transposita *Metathesis* effit.

Antithesis, mutata tibi si litera, dices.

Figures in Syntax, or in the Place of Words.

ELLIPSIS is the omission of words in a sentence; as: *Paucis te volo*, Ter. that is: In *paucis verbis ad te alloqui ego volo*.

Afyndeton is the omission of conjunctions, as: *abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit*, Cic.

Zeugma is when the adjective or the verb, referring to different substantives, agree with the nearest; *Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algd est*, Hor. *Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses*, Virg.

Syllepsis is when the adjective or the verb, joined to different substantives, agree with the most worthy; as: *Sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus*, Cic. *Dum fata Deusque sinebant, Vixi*, Virg. *Cum*, with an ablative, has sometimes the force of a nominative; as: *Dux cum aliquot principibus capiuntur*, Liv.

Prolepsis is when the parts, differing in number or person from the whole, are placed after it, altho' the verb or the adjective is not repeated; as: *Boni quoniam convenimus ambo, Tu calamos inflare leves, ego dicere versus*, Virg. i. e. *tu convenisti bonus calamos inflare, ego conveni*, &c.

PLEONASM adds unnecessary words; as: *Sic ore locuta est*, Virg. *Magis certius*, Plaut.

Parecon is the addition of an unnecessary syllable, or a particle, to a word, as *egomet, adesdum, agesis, quisnam*, &c.

Polyyndeton is the repetition of conjunctions; as: *Unde Eurysque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis Africus*, Virg.

Hendiadys makes two things of one; as: *Pateris libamus et auro*, Virg. i. e. *pateris aureis*.

Periphrasis uses many words to express one thing: as: *Teneri fœtus ovium*, Virg. i. e. lambs.

ENALLAGE is a change of genders, numbers, persons, tenses and moods; as: *Vel virtus tua me, vel vicinitas, quod ego in propinquâ parte amicitiae puto*, &c. Ter. Cato affirmat, *se vivo, illum non triumphare*, Cic.¹

Antimeria is the use of one part of speech for another; as: *Populum late regem*, Virg. for *regnantem*.

Synesis is when the adjective or the verb agree in sense only, not in construction; as: *Scelus ludificatus est virginem*, Ter. for *scelestus*.

Hellenism imitates the Greek form; as: *Abstine irarum*, i. e. *ab iris*, Hor.

HYPERBATON is a transgression of the common order of words. It is divided into *Anastrophe*, *Hysteron proteron*, *Hypallage*, *Synchysis*, *Tmesis*, & *Parenthesis*.

Anastrophe places the word last, which ought to precede; as: *His accensa super*, Virg.

Hysteron proteron changes the order of the sense; as: *Moriamur et in media arma ruamus*, Virg.

Hypallage is a mutual change of cases; as: *Dare classibus austris*, i. e. *classes austris*, Virg.

¹ This figure, and its subdivisions, may be resolved into the Ellipsis.

Synchysis is a confused arrangement of words; as:
Saxa vocant Itali mediis quæ in fluctibus aras, Virg.
 for *quæ saxa in mediis fluctibus Itali vocant aras.*

Tmesis divides a compound word; as: *Per mihi gratum feceris, Cic. i. e. pergratum.*

Parentthesis places in a sentence a clause, which is not necessary to the sense; as: *Tityre, dum redeo, (brevis est via) pasce capellas, Virg.*

Archaism is the ancient manner of writing; as:
Aulai for *aulæ*, *sanguen* for *sanguis*, *anuis* for *anlis*,
tumulti for *tumultus*, *olli* for *illi*, *audibo* for *audiam*,
duim for *dem*, *levassò* for *leváro*, *siem* for *sim*, *endo* for
in, &c. *Absente nobis, Plaut.*

Barbarism is the use of a word, which is not Latin, as *stavi* for the Preterperfect of *sto*; *ingratitudo* for *ingratitude*.

Solecism is a construction against the rules of Syntax, as *Malus mens, faveo te.*

PROSODY.

PROSODY teaches the quantity, or proper pronounciation, of Syllables.

Syllables make Feet, and Feet make Verses.

The quantity of a Syllable is either long, marked thus (-); or short, thus (◌); or common.

There are two sorts of Feet, a Dactyl and a Spondee.

A Dactyl consists of one long, and two short syllables, as *frīgīdā*.

A Spondee consists of two long syllables, as *lētō*.

An Hexameter, or long Verse, consists of six

^a The other feet most in use are,
of two syllables:

Pyrrhic, two short; as *Dēus*.

Iambic, a short and a long; as *Dēo*.

Trochee, a long and a short; as *dūrūs*.

of three syllables:

Anapest, two short and a long; as *mērītō*.

Amphimacer, a long, a short, and a long; as *chārītās*.

Tribrach, three short; as *dēmītūs*.

feet:

feet: the four first Dactyls or Spondees, the fifth a Dactyl, and the sixth a Spondee; as:

Nōn ěgō | dēſēr | iō jăcū | iſſēm | frīgīdă | lēſō.¹

A Pentameter, or short Verſe, conſiſts of five feet: the two firſt Dactyls or Spondees, followed by a long ſyllable; then two Dactyls followed by a long ſyllable; as:

Nēc quē.ĕ | rēr tār | dōs | iſſē rē | lădă dī | ěs.

SCANNING.

Scanning is the meaſure of a Verſe into feet.

Four Figures are to be obſerved in ſcanning and making Verſes: *Elifion*, *Synæreſis*, *Diæreſis*, and *Cæſura*.

By *Elifion* a vowel, or an *m* with a vowel before it, is cut off at the end of a word, if the next word begins with a vowel or an *h*; as:²

Mōnſtrum bōr | rēndum ĩn | forme ĩn | gēns, cūi | lūmēnă | dēmſum.

By *Synæreſis*, or *Craſis*, two Syllables are contracted into one; as *Dī* for *Dii*, *alvĕo*, *dēinde*.

By *Diæreſis* one ſyllable is reſolved into two; as *evo ſiſſe* for *evolviſſe*.

Cæſura is the ſyllable, which remains after a foot at the end of a word, as the ſyllable *to* in

Nōn ěgō | dēſēr | iō.³

¹ In a Spondaic verſe, the two laſt are ſpondees; as

Cara Deūm ſaboles, magnum Jovis incrēmētum.

² *Ab*, *e*, *hei*, *heu*, *prah*, *væ*, *vab*, ſeldom ſuffer the elifion.

³ The *Cæſura* ſometimes lengthens a ſhort ſyllable; thus
Omnia vincit amōr, et nos cedamus amori.

Without a *cæſura*, particularly after the ſecond foot, the verſe is proſaical; as

Romæ mænia terruit impiger Hannibal armis.

The last syllable of every verse is common.

The ancient Poets frequently made syllables long or short, contrary to the rules of Prosody ; that liberty is called Poetical Licence.

QUANTITY.

A vowel followed by two consonants, or a double letter, is long by position : as :

Mājor sum, quān cui pōssūt fōrtuna nocere.¹

If the second consonant is a liquid, a short vowel may be made long, as *pātris*, or *pātris*.

One vowel before another in the same word is short, as *Dēus*.

But *e* between two *i*s in the fifth declension is long, as *faciēi*.

I is long in *fīo*, *fīebam*, *fīam*.

I in the genitives in *iūs* is common, but long in *aliūs*, and short in *alteriūs*.

The first syllable in *āer*, *dīus*, *ēheu* ; and the penultima in such genitives and vocatives as *aulāi*, *Pompēi*, are long.

The first syllable in *ohe* & *Diana* is common.

A Diphthong is long, as *aūrum*, *musæ*.

But *præ* is short in composition before a vowel, as *præire*.

Words derived and compounded generally retain the quantity of their simples, as *amicus* from *āmo*, *rēpono* from *rē* and *pōno*.

Preterperfects and Supines of two syllables have

¹ Except the compounds of *jugum*, as *bījugus*.

the first long, as *vīdi*, *vīsum* : except *dēdi*, *dātum*, *stēti*, *stīti*, *stātum*,¹ *bībi*, *fīdi*, *scīdi*, *tūli*, *ūtum*, *lūtum*, *rātum*, *rūtum*, *sātum*, *sūtum*, & *cūtum* from *cīeo*.

The doubl d syllable of the Preterperfect is short, as *mōmordi*.

Quantity of the last Syllable.

A vowel at the end of a word.

A, *I*, *O*, *U* final are long But

All cases in *a*, except the Ablative, are short ; also *ejā*, *itā*, *postea*, *putā*, *quiā*.²

Nisī, *quasī* ; Neuters in *i*, as *gummī* ; are short. *Mihī*, *tibi*, *sibi*, *ibi*, *ubi*, are common.

Duō, *imō*, *modō*, *sciō*, *citō*, *egō*, *illicō*, & *cedō* for *dic*, are short. Nominatives are common, as *leo* ; also *denuō*, *ergō* for *igitur*, *mutuō*, *porrō*, *postremō*, *serō*, *verō*, & *quando* :

E final is short. But

The Ablative of the fifth declension, and its compounds, as *diē*, *pridē* ; the Imperative singular of the second conjugation, as *monē* ;⁴ Adverbs derived from Adjectives of three terminations, as *doctē*, except *benē* & *malē* ; monosyllables, as *mē*,

¹ *Stāturus* has the first syllable long.

² Numerals *inginta*, & *contra* & *ultra*, are rarely short.

³ Verbs and gerunds in *o* are found short in some authors, but not in Virgil.

⁴ *Cave*, *vale* & *vide* are sometimes short.

except

except enclitics joined to words, as *quē*; also *serē*, *fermē*, *ohē*; are long.¹

A Consonant at the end of the word.

B, D, L, R, T final are short.² But

Nīl, *fāl*, *fāl*, and Hebrew words, as *Daniēl*, are long.

Cūr, *fār*, *fūr*, *lār*, *nār*, *pār* and its compounds; nouns in *er* increasing long, as *vēr*; are long.

C, N final are long. But

Nēc, *donēc*, are short. *Fac*, *hic* this, are common.

An, *forſān*, *in*, *tamēn*, and their compounds; words shortened by Apocope, as *vidēn*; *en* making *īnis* short, as *nomēn*; are short.

AS, ES, OS final are long. But

Anās is short.

Nouns in *es* of the third declension increasing short, as *milēs*; ³*ēs* and its compounds, and *penēs*; are short.

Compös, *impös*, *ös offis*, are short.

IS, US final are short. But

Plural cases in *is*, as *muſīs*; nouns in *is* increasing long, as *glīs*; *is* singular in Verbs when

¹ *Y* and *ys* final are short, except *ys* making *ynis*, as *Trachys*.

² *M* final was anciently short, as *Militūm cōto*, Ennius. It is still short in composition, as *circūnago*.

³ Except *abies*, *aries*, *Ceres*, *paries*, & *pēs* with its compounds, which follow the general rule.

ferē, this plural is long, as *īs*;¹ with *forīs*, *gratīs*, *vīs*; are long.

Monosyllables in *us*, as *grūs*; *us* in the genitive singular, and in all the plural cases, as *gradūs*; *us* increasing long, as *tellūs*; are long.

Quantity of Greek Words.

Greek words used in Latin follow their original quantity. Thus

All syllables, which have in Greek an ε or ο, are short, as *Cyclopēs*, *Ilīōn*, *Delōs*.

All syllables, which have in Greek an η or an ω, are long, as *Lethē*, *aēr*, *Sapphō*.

Greek Vocatives in *a*, as *Æneū*; *u* taken from *ou*, as *Jesūs*; are long.

Greek Datives and Vocatives in *i*, as *Daphnidī*, *Daphnī*; some words in *in*, as *Alexīn*; in *as*, as *Arcās*, *Arcadās*; are short.²

¹ *Ris* in the future perfect is common.

² Iambics of four feet are called by the Greeks *Dimeters*; of six, *Trimeters*. Among them two feet were reckoned as one measure in Iambics. The former were called by the Latins *quaternarii*, the latter *senarii*. At first they admitted iambic feet only; thus,

Dimeter, *Inār | sūt æf | tūō | sūs.*

Trimeter, *Sūs | ēt ip | sã Rō | mǎ-vī | ribūs | rūt.*

Afterwards, in the first, third, and fifth places, instead of an iambic, they admitted a spondee, a dactyl, an anapest, and sometimes a tribrach. A tribrach is also found in the second and fourth feet. The last must always be an iambic.

In comic writers a verse is often used consisting of eight feet, called *Tetrameter*, or *Odonarius*.

A complete verse is called *Acatalectic*; if a syllable is wanting, it is called *Catalectic*; if there is a syllable over, it is called *Hypercatalectic* or *Hypermeter*.

METHOD of PARSING.

A SUBSTANTIVE.

— is a Substantive of the — declension, from
Nom. Gen. — gender — number — case.¹

Why is it the — gender?

Why is it the — case?

An ADJECTIVE.

— is an Adjective of — terminations, from
— gender — number — case.²
to agree with its Substantive — the rule.

A V E R B.

— is a verb — of the — conjugation, from
— ³ the principal parts — ⁴ mood —
tense — number — person,⁵ to agree with its
nominative case — the rule.

¹ Here mention the irregularities, and the rules.

² Irregularities in declension or comparison.

³ Compounded of — and —

⁴ Irregularities in composition or in formation, and the rules.

⁵ If Subjunctive or Infinitive, why, and by what rule?

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F I N I S.

om
e.'

m

m
ts

es.